

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Quebec's new choice

It would be mistaken to interpret the dramatic victory of the Parti Québécois in Quebec's elections as a popular mandate for early moves toward the separation of the French-speaking province from Canada. The election issues were largely economic. Quebecers were concerned about a sagging economy, high unemployment, inflation, labor unrest, and alleged corruption. The non-French-speaking minority was also embittered by the 1974 language bill which made French the official language of Quebec.

The old Liberal Party government, in short, could not withstand the groundswell of discontent over its poor performance over the past three years.

Yet, while economic issues dominated the campaign, there is no doubt that the sweep to power of René Lévesque's Parti Québécois could have an eventual impact on the whole separatist question. Polls show that only 17 percent of the people of Quebec favor independence from Canada. It is doubtful that the Parti Québécois will win the referendum it promises to hold on the issue. But the fact remains that the separatist party is ideologically committed to independence. The likelihood is that the new Quebec government will push for more autonomy for the province and be more assertive in its relations with the federal government in Ottawa.

This could create a period of uncertainty for Canada and weaken the Trudeau government even more. The country already wrestles with severe problems. With the economy depressed, foreign and domestic investors are edgy. The Canadian dollar is weak. And, adding to the

stirrens, the federal government's policy of bilingualism has created an unfortunate backlash in the English-speaking parts of the country.

In this climate it is to be hoped that the new government in Quebec will tackle the economy as its first priority and mute the issue of separatism as the party did during the campaign. Indeed, we share the view of those Canadians, including the vast majority of Quebecers, who feel that a strong and unified Canada best serves the interests of all and that dismemberment would have the gravest economic and other consequences. Quebec is a vital part of Canada. It not only plays a role in the economy; it endows the nation with cultural flavor and distinctiveness.

Looking ahead, therefore, the task for Quebec and Ottawa is to work out a constructive, mutually supportive relationship. Much has already been done by Ottawa to alleviate economic discrimination against Quebec; the federal government now pours in \$1.5 billion more a year than it takes out in taxes. Progress has also been made on the cultural front. Yet many French-speaking Quebecers still suffer cultural discrimination and feel themselves second-class citizens of Canada.

With René Lévesque in power, the Quebecers will have new leverage to demand more authority over their own affairs and to enhance the status of their province. If Ottawa cooperates in this legitimate goal and Quebec exercises restraint — and if all Canadians strengthen their unity through mutual tolerance and understanding — there is no reason to fear that Quebecers will one day want to go the divisive way of independence.

The world can be fed

It is good to know that the past dire forecasts about the world's population explosion are proving incorrect. Well-known food expert Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute is revising his own long-alarmist prognostications. He says there has been a dramatic slowdown in population growth and suggests a doubling of global population may never occur. Leading United Nations experts, for their part, while they treat the Brown report with skepticism, likewise see hopeful signs that developing countries are bringing population growth under control.

Nonetheless, the UN view is that the world's population will in fact double by the early 21st century, stabilizing at about 12 billion around the year 2045. Even if this forecast proves to be wrong, however, the pressures to grow more food will continue to mount. Already the developing nations are becoming more and more dependent on outside sources for their supply. One estimate is that their import demands could go from the present 35 million tons a year to 100 million tons by 1985.

As President-Elect Carter bones up for his new job, he will find, among other things, that not enough progress has been made since the World Food Conference in 1974 toward ensur-

ing that the world's population can be fed. In fact, there is little supervision of the grain trade and poor countries pay as much as the rich for American grain — and sometimes more after such big purchasers as the Soviet Union get through ordering.

However, many experts contend, and fairly, that the United States has done wonders in boosting the world's food supply. Its production is in fact oriented toward meeting global demand. The U.S. this year will provide about 80 million tons out of the total 139 million metric tons of grain exported worldwide. This includes about 6 million tons of grain under the PL 480 food aid program — a substantial increase over previous years.

But some fundamental questions need to be confronted. Should there be some government management of grain supplies? Should there be international mechanisms to stabilize prices and give poor nations access to supplies at reasonable prices? How can the U.S. improve the monitoring of food production and of other factors that affect the global market? To what extent should food be used to achieve political goals?

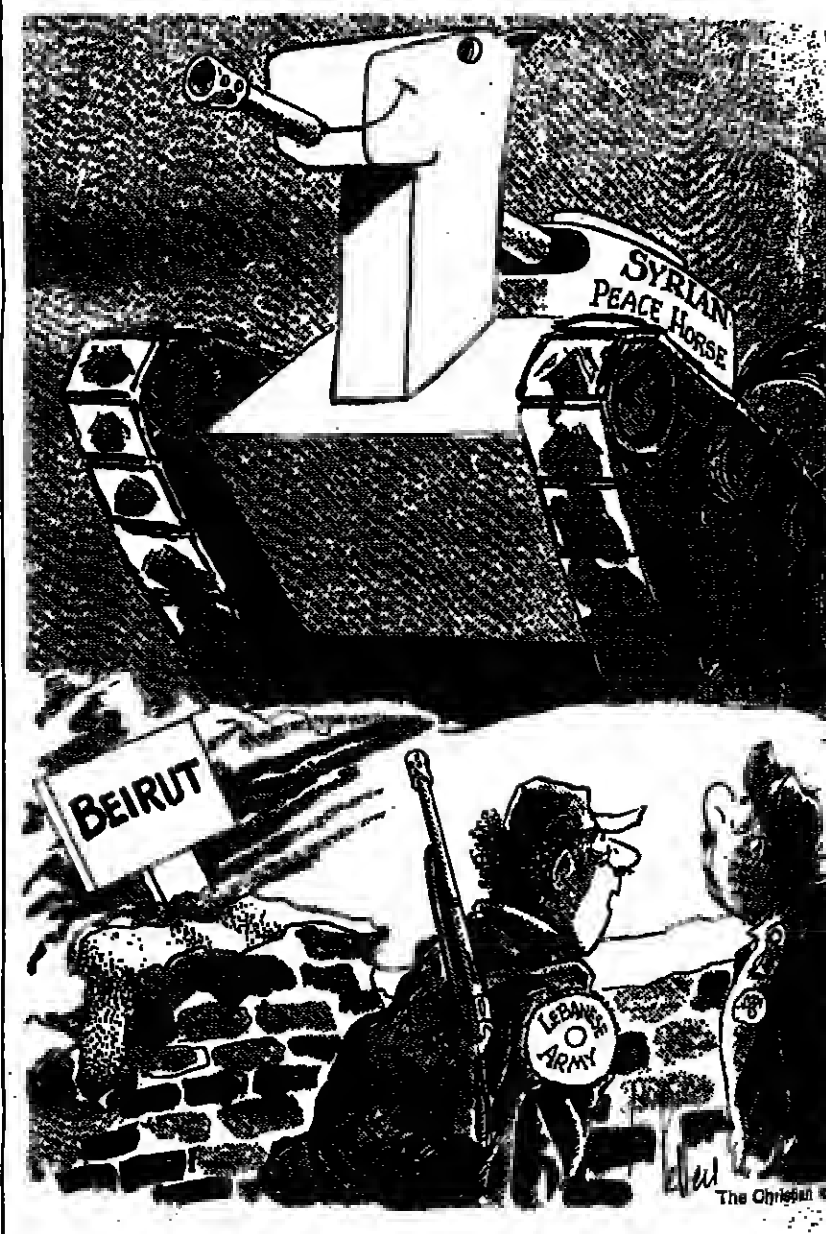
Most important, what must be done to stimulate rural development in the poor countries in order to increase their food production

they cannot provide long-term solutions through exports. Where stagnation has become institutionalized, in fact, it has had an adverse effect on the recipient countries' own output. Only by raising productivity in the developing nations — and the potential for this is enormous — will it be possible both to eliminate world hunger and achieve economic and social progress.

There are among the leaders the Carter administration will face. The President-Elect has already indicated awareness of the need for coordinated government policies involving food, energy, and the foreign affairs, and trade. It is hoped he will give this subject high priority in his new administration.

The world can be fed — but only if the United States and other technologically advanced nations are willing to do their part to see the problem through.

"Whatever it is, it's smiling"



Bear hugs in Belgrade

Bear hugs between Leonid Brezhnev and Marshal Tito notwithstanding, the visit of the Soviet leader to Belgrade does not necessarily resolve Yugoslavia's future. The meeting is undoubtedly deemed useful by the Yugoslavs. It updates Soviet assurances, given in 1955 and in 1971, that Moscow respects the territorial integrity and independence of this communist Balkan state and will not seek to interfere in its internal affairs.

But that is a short-run gain. What counts is Soviet policy and intentions over the long run as well as Kremlin actions since the rhetoric is over. It is remembered, for instance, that Moscow conceded a number of points at the conference of European communist parties in East Berlin earlier this year. It pledged to respect their nations' independence, equality and right to chart their own future. But when the

Carter did them no service by taking the United States would do nothing to prevent a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia. It was that episode — and Mr. Brezhnev's visit — that the United States and its allies must quietly take every opportunity to highlight in their continuing efforts to maintain independence and territorial integrity. Yugoslavia must never again be put in a position where it would have to choose between a Soviet policy.

Mirror of opinion

General saves money for Britain

General Sir Peter Hunt, British Chief of the General Staff, has made a name for himself in the House of Commons which we recommend. During his tenure as Chief of the General Staff, he has been an unpleasant duty to implement military cutbacks in the British Army. He has also been a vocal proponent of the axing of a large number of troops. As a personal contribution to the country's economic well-being, he has decided voluntarily to renounce a third of his salary for himself, offered as a gesture of solidarity with the troops who are being cut.

On the ailing British economy, the Queen said: "My ministers are convinced that the key to a better economic future for the British people lies in improved levels of industrial output and productivity, a higher level of industrial investment, and being more competitive, thus securing a greater share of world markets." The speech explained that the government intends to work in close conjunction with trade unions and employers, to continue its at-

tempt to improve productivity. The speech was a welcome sign that the government is taking steps to improve productivity. The speech was a welcome sign that the government is taking steps to improve productivity.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, November 29, 1978

60¢ U.S.

In the Middle East

U.S. shifts gears for all-out peace drive

By Joseph T. Harsch

The most interesting, and probably significant, thing that happened in world affairs last week was the American delegation of the United Nations siding with the Arabs against Israel. It was the second time this month that the U.S. delegation in the UN was on the Arab side. This second vote with the Arabs occurred after President-Elect Jimmy Carter had been briefed by both U.S. director of central intelligence George Bush and by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The implication is obvious. American diplomacy is convinced that the present moment is favorable for a serious push toward an overall Middle East settlement. The push was decided upon immediately after the Arab "minisummit" at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Oct. 18 handed the task of restoring peace in Lebanon to Syria with Egypt's approval. The push has been cleared with President-Elect Carter since Election Day. It is continuing. Its aim is a second round of the Geneva conference in the spring with a final settlement as the target.

An essential part of the push is seen in American diplomatic quarters to be more American "even-handedness." The United States is Israel's protector, yes, but it must also be able to see the Arab point of view and be capable of being objective about Arab interests if it is to be able to mediate successfully between Arabs and Israel at Geneva. It must also make it clear to Israel that Washington is capable of insisting on those concessions by Israel which are indispensable to a long-term settlement.

The chronology of Middle East events is itself revealing, as follows:

*Please turn to Page 24



Israeli checkpoint outside Jerusalem

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

A too-familiar symbol of a too-long war

Parliament reopens With pomp, poverty and a stern challenge

By Geoffrey Gadsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The pomp, the splendor, the pageantry and procession were there — as they have been through the centuries — when Queen Elizabeth opened the new session of the British Parliament. But in her speech from the throne, prepared for her by her Labour ministers, were indirect reminders of the two momentous questions hanging over the Palace of Westminster, and indeed over the whole of Britain:

Can anything save Britain from utter bankruptcy?

Can anything keep the United Kingdom united in the face of demands for independence by Scottish and Welsh nationalists?

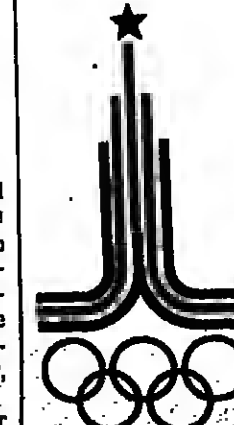
The Labour government's outline of legislation for the coming parliamentary year implies an answer of a firm "yes" to both questions. And most Britons would probably echo that "yes." The problems arise when plans and programs are advanced in support of the "Yes," because there are many who challenge the Labour government's own panaceas as the most effective ones.

On the ailing British economy, the Queen said: "My ministers are convinced that the key to a better economic future for the British people lies in improved levels of industrial output and productivity, a higher level of industrial investment, and being more competitive, thus securing a greater share of world markets." The speech explained that the government intends to work in close conjunction with trade unions and employers, to continue its at-

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Moscow's pre-Olympic heat: who gets U.S. TV rights?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Moscow Olympics symbol

A multimillion-dollar scramble over U.S. television rights to the Olympic Games in Moscow to 1980 is nearing a climax here. All three major U.S. networks — CBS, NBC, and ABC — are vying for the opportunity to bring live coverage of the games to American viewers.

Each network has flown in high-ranking executives in recent months for bargaining sessions with Soviet officials, who are reported to be asking as much as \$50 million for U.S. TV rights. A decision is expected in mid-December.

Much more than just Olympics coverage could be at stake, according to observers here.

The Soviets are thought to regard the bargaining as a golden opportunity to obtain more favorable exposure for Russian life in American living rooms and newsstands. Observers expect that the network that wins the right to show the games will have to agree to present other programs, perhaps made by the Soviets, on various aspects of life here.

*Please turn to Page 24

Rounding up the cactus rustlers

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Phoenix, Arizona

In recent years, Arizona law enforcement officials have been fighting a fast-growing and prickly problem: desert marauders, known hereabouts as cactus rustlers.

To most people, the cactus is a spiny house plant that hardly ever needs watering. But here in the shifting, rough-hewn desert country of Arizona, where cactus grows wild and free, it is a stately sentinel, sometimes as tall as a maple tree. One of the species, the saguaro, has been designated as the state flower.

Left alone — for 250 years — the saguaro grows to a height of 50 feet, it sports fluid



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The arms merry-go-round: How Carter might stop it

By Victor Zerna
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the most threatening statement to come from Jimmy Carter, from the Kremlin's point of view, was made during the election campaign. He called for an arms buildup in Europe to counter the Soviet forces there

Commentary

which, he said, were postured for an all-out conflict of short duration and great intensity.

This was no casual remark made in the heat of the election campaign, but a statement of Carter's policy which had been carefully considered both by himself and his advisers. The Soviet Union had recently strengthened its forces in Central Europe, he said, and had modernized and reinforced them. There was, therefore, a pressing need to review NATO forces and strategies he said before the election. There is every reason to believe that the new administration will regard this as a priority task.

For the Kremlin this will pose a direct challenge which if taken up could well establish in Europe the dreary action-reaction pattern so familiar in the nuclear arms field.

But Carter is already reacting to what his advisers see as a Soviet buildup. And there is a good deal of evidence on the ground in Eastern Europe to show that they are right. Their recording can be seen in a study prepared by the Brookings Institution in Washington which con-

*Please turn to Page 24

Europe

Stockpiled: 50,000 potential Hiroshimas

Swedish study reviews world weapons race

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

World nuclear stockpiles, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), amount to about 50,000 megatons (millions of tons) of explosive power — that is 15 tons of TNT-equivalent per capita worldwide.

These estimates are made in a new edition of the SIPRI Handbook on Armaments and Disarmament in the Nuclear Age, whose thesis is that technological advances in this nuclear age and recent qualitative breakthroughs in strategic armaments offer "real ground that further armaments may threaten the very survival of mankind."

While the substance of SIPRI's warning is not new, it brings it up to date.

About 10,000 tactical nuclear weapons — quite distinct from the strategic ICBMs — are deployed, the book says, in NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. That would be equivalent to 700 million tons of TNT or 50,000 Hiroshimas.

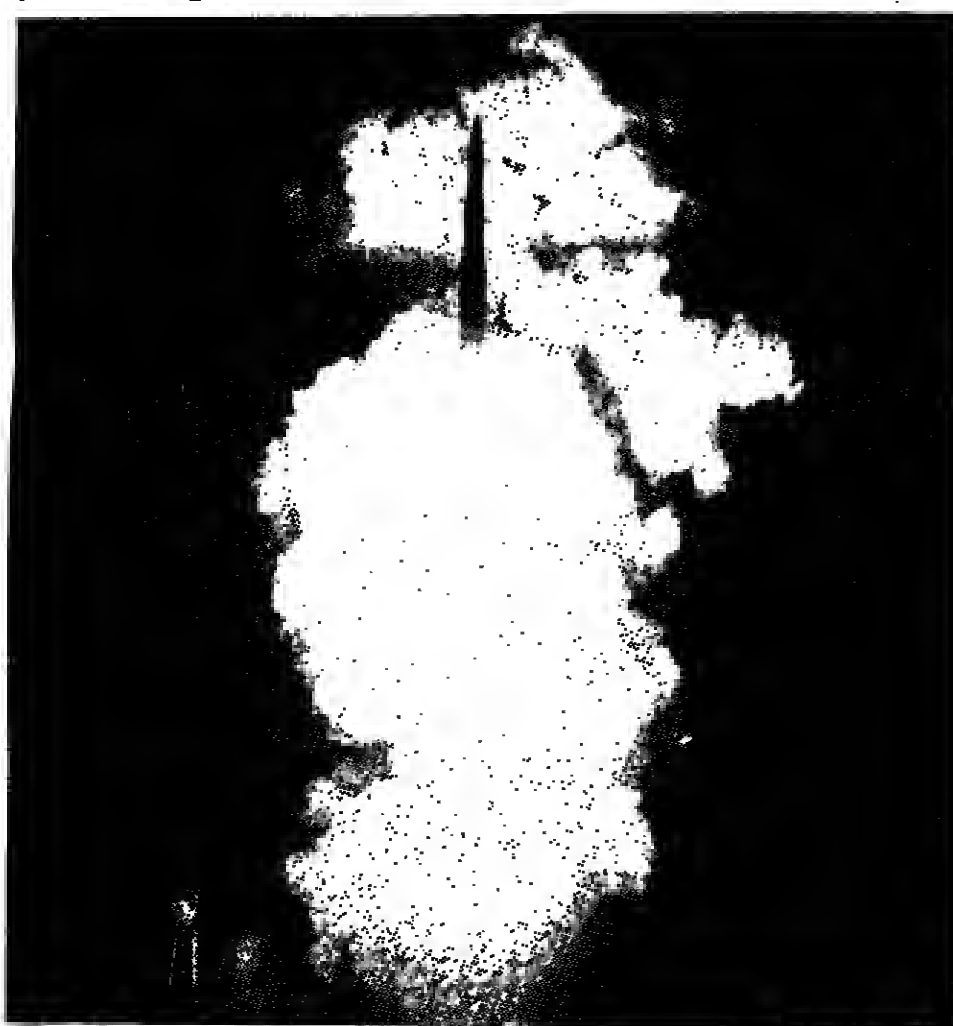
"Bombardment of Europe by only a tiny fraction of these weapons could easily eliminate the entire urban population by blast alone," SIPRI asserts, while large casualties would also be caused by nuclear fallout.

'Terrible consequences' seen

The institute holds that in the 30 years since Hiroshima the nuclear arsenals of the great powers have grown so large as to be grossly in excess of any conceivable need, political or military, of these powers. As a consequence, it believes that the possible consequences of nuclear warfare are growing more terrible and the probability of its taking place is increasing.

The basic thesis of the SIPRI book are, however, rejected by such an authority on modern war as Leon Goure of the University of Miami. Professor Goure contends that the civil defense built up by the Soviet Union over the past 10 years would greatly reduce Soviet casualties in a nuclear war. And he counsels the Western powers to do likewise as soon as possible.

Professor Goure contends that the "overkill" estimate made by professional disarmament specialists such as SIPRI are



1947 test of U.S. ICBM at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

U.S. Air Force photo

World's nuclear war chest: equal to 15 tons of TNT for every person

greatly exaggerated and that the devastation caused by nuclear attack would be much less than is alleged.

The SIPRI books go on to allege that, including 1975, cumulative world military expenditure since the end of World War II amounts to something like \$7,000 billion at present (1975) prices. On the average, it says, world military expenditure in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent between 1948 and 1975.

Percentages compared

Compared to the period 1925-38, it continues, the quantity of resources devoted annually to armaments has, on the average been more

than five times as large since World War II. That figure would be 7.5 times as much, if the rapid rearmament immediately preceding World War II is excluded.

During the period 1950 to 1970, the institute calculates, about 7 or 8 percent of world output was going to the military — more than double the amount devoted to this purpose immediately before World Wars I and II.

Most striking, according to SIPRI is the proportion of total expenditures devoted to military research and development. This proportion grew from 1 percent between the two world wars to 10 to 15 percent from the late 1950s to the present.

For Giscard:

The news is bad and the clock is ticking

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A fresh series of political and economic reverses has left French President Giscard d'Estaing's political standing at its low since he was elected in 1974.

Time is running short before national municipal elections next March and crucially important elections one year later.

Despite a new economic program aimed at restoring the confidence of consumers, investors, businessmen, and workers, confidence on all sides has remained low. And despite virtually unprecedented book of political philosophy which the President wrote and published this year, his political popularity continued to fall.

The most important new developments:

- In seven special parliamentary elections over the past two weeks, two seats that belonged to the President's own party were lost to the Socialist opposition. A former mayor of Paris was defeated, and Giscard, who was elected saw their victory as significantly reduced from past years.

- For the second month running, the party poll taken by the newspaper *France Soir* showed more citizens dissatisfied than satisfied with the President. It is the lowest popularity level in the 18-year history of the Fifth Republic.

- The President's Gaullist allies are being harder and harder to handle. Recently, they have indicated that they will support their own candidate to oppose Mr. Giscard's handpicked choice to become first-ever elected mayor of Paris.

- Economic indicators show unemployment and inflation still high, the trade deficit is big, and dangerous devaluation efforts to reduce imports, and economic activity falling off. The threat of recession in the air, and leaders have warned of fresh layoffs, and leaders are organizing strikes to protect reduced purchasing power.

The two-seat loss in the special elections was widely interpreted as a glaring danger signal for the 1978 parliamentary elections.

All seven seats in question in the special elections had been held by the governing coalition. Prime Minister Raymond Barre went as far as to publish a statement insisting that the nation's economic difficulties, victory in five districts was a success for the government.

He said that if the majority parties held together and support President Giscard d'Estaing, they have "every chance of meeting with success in the nationwide poll in March 1978."

But the fact that he needed to issue a reassuring statement alluding to the leadership of Giscard d'Estaing has been taken by many as a reflection of the severity of the situation.

Local Gaullist officials, however, committed to supporting a Gaullist candidate, have reacted by saying the backed candidate, have reacted by saying the first mayor of Paris should be a native of the city, and, they think, a Gaullist. The Prime Minister has received a delegation of Gaullist Gaullists in an effort to smooth things over, but the Gaullists are threatening to elect their own man, which would weaken the government position.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, riding a wave of popularity since resigning as prime minister this summer, is moving ahead with efforts to form a revitalized popular movement of Gaullists. In his speeches, he talks of a "dependent" movement, allied to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing only because it does not want to go back to his previous profession: teaching university economics.

Privately, Mr. Barre has reportedly told friends that, should the current coalition be defeated in Parliament in 1978, he is prepared to go back to his previous profession: teaching university economics.

W. German A-plant issue ignites violent protests

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Switzerland generates 15 percent of its electricity with atomic power plants. In Britain and Sweden the figure is 12 percent.

West Germany, Europe's economic "wunderkind," generates only 5 percent of its electric power by splitting atoms. And its efforts to make haste in this direction have met with some nasty confrontations between opponents of the nuclear program and the police.

The latest episode centers on an atomic plant project in Brokdorf, a village on the lower Elbe not far from the big northern port city of Hamburg. Scores of police and demonstrators were injured Nov. 13 when a demonstration by 20,000 or more people got out of hand. Police reports said that 2,000 people tried to storm barricades that had been erected around the building site.

Broader base

Officials of the state government of Schleswig-Holstein told TV interviewers that "radicals and communists" were at the root of the violence. There is no doubt that extremists are attracted to this kind of confrontation, which was well publicized and well planned.

But the opposition to the nuclear power program is more broadly based than that. Citizens groups formed in several locations to oppose atomic plants consist of a mix of environmentalists, farmers, and student activists as well as extremists.

According to public opinion polls these groups appeal to up to 30 percent of the population who oppose building more atomic power plants. But up to 50 percent of the people favor the plants, provided safeguards are carefully built in. The remaining 30 percent is either uninformed or has no opinion.

Since the oil crisis that followed the 1973 Arab-Israeli war the federal government periodically drafts a national energy plan in conjunction with the states. All of the building plans for atomic plants are under state jurisdiction.

Early last year in Wyhl, a village on the Rhine, a similar violent confrontation took place. Afterward it was generally conceded that the state of Baden-Württemberg had not done sufficient "public relations work" to prepare the way for building an atomic plant at Wyhl.

Court authority sought?

The case went to court, and the state government has since taken greater pains to obtain more independent studies of the effects on the environment and other repercussions that the Wyhl plant might involve. It also is talking directly with the local citizens group.

So far this kind of communication has not been evident at Brokdorf. Some newspapers say that what the protesters are asking for, at minimum, is that courts be allowed to make decisions based on balanced studies of any project.

Economists and industrial experts say West Germany must have more atomic power to reduce its dependence on Middle East oil and to cut costs to stay competitive in world markets. The majority of the population appears to favor this view.

So far West Germany has 13 atomic plants in operation (three of them experimental) and eight under construction. If the energy plan is carried through, it will have 20 plants by 1980 and up to 20 more by 1985.

Hans Friderichs, the federal economics minister, has said that West Germany must have the new atomic plants. And there is strong professional opinion that the plants are safe. But a major debate now may engage the politicians.

The citizens' group fighting the Brokdorf plant already is planning another demonstration.

Only a few states in West Germany have provision for public referenda. And there is no provision for such a popular consultation at the federal level. So there is increasing pressure on the politicians to take a clearer stand on the issue.

Meanwhile, the pressure will continue at Brokdorf. But construction of the other sites goes on almost unnoticed.

Why did Soviets free Jewish dissidents?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Government's sudden release of two Jewish dissidents who had been expected to receive jail terms of up to five years is called unprecedented by dissident leaders here.

The only official explanation given to the two men, was that the charge of malicious bootlegism against them, while true, represented only their first offense — and both men had small children.

One leading dissident attributed the release of the two men — radio engineer Boris Chernobylsky and physician Iosif Ass — to pressure from the United States.

Most observers are wary of attributing "motives." Such pressure could just as easily have delayed the men's release.

Yet it is possible that the wide publicity given to the sit-ins and demonstration walks through Moscow Oct. 18-22 by Jews wanting to emigrate could have been a factor in the Soviet reversal. The demonstrations came at the height of the U.S. election campaign.

The Soviets may be signaling President-Elect Jimmy Carter, who sent another leading dissident, physicist Vladimir Slepak, a telegram of sympathy dated Oct. 21. Mr. Slepak said he had been among a dozen dissidents beaten by auxiliary police Oct. 19 after an all-day sit-in at Supreme Soviet offices.

Moscow has said consistently since Mr. Carter's election that it looks forward to continued détente and more U.S.-Soviet agreements, especially on arms control.

Mr. Chernobylsky was arrested Oct. 22 with three others after a sit-in to dramatize his desire to leave the Soviet Union (he has been waiting 18 months) of the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Mr. Ass was one of 48 arrested as the Central Committee began two days of meetings Oct. 28. It has been waiting 2½ years for an exit visa.

Twenty-two of those arrested were handed routine 15-day sentences for petty lawbreaking; others were freed and released. But Mr. Chernobylsky and Mr. Ass were detained.

Soviet-Yugoslav port deal worries Albania

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade

Probably no other embassy here — communist or noncommunist — watched the recent Brezhnev-Tito talks more keenly than did that of Yugoslavia's lonely neighbor, Albania.

Specifically, the attention of Albanian diplomats was focused on any clues to rumors that the Soviet Union had been pressuring Yugoslavia for more use of its Adriatic ports.

Albanian moves toward better contacts with Belgrade began soon after the Yugoslav coup of a few years ago, but some two years ago, during negotiations on which foreign warships might enter their ports for repairs.

Before then, the Albanians had used the facilities occasionally.

The regulations are strict. No more than two warships, with a maximum of 4,000 tons (10,000 for auxiliary vessels), may be in the harbor at one time. They must be disarmed, their ammunition put ashore under Yugoslav custody. Only one-third of the crew may remain with the ship, the rest must be transferred outside Yugoslav territory and waters, and the maximum stay is six months.

The law opens the docks to any foreign navy. But for the past two years only Soviet units, usually diesel submarines and submarine tenders, have used them.

Logistically, now that they no longer have facilities at Alexandria in Egypt, this makes sense for the Russians. Otherwise they would have to take a ship back into the Black Sea or — in some cases — all the way round to the

Baltic. Western navies apparently are not interested. For the Yugoslav docks it is a good economic proposition.

But it is not surprising that Albania views the sight of Soviet naval units at Tivat, at the back of the vast deep anchorage of the bay of Kotor, with considerable distrust. The bay was a major lair for German U-boats in World War II.

Since breaking ties with Russia in 1960, Albania has been a proud and sensitive "loner." Enver Hoxha, Party First Secretary since 1941, has waged continuous ideological warfare against both superpowers — Russia and the United States — and has refused to be drawn into any alliance with either. And Tivat, where there is what diplomats here term a "permanent Soviet naval presence" (however strictly contained and controlled by Yugoslav rules), is only some 60 miles north of Albania's own Adriatic coastline.

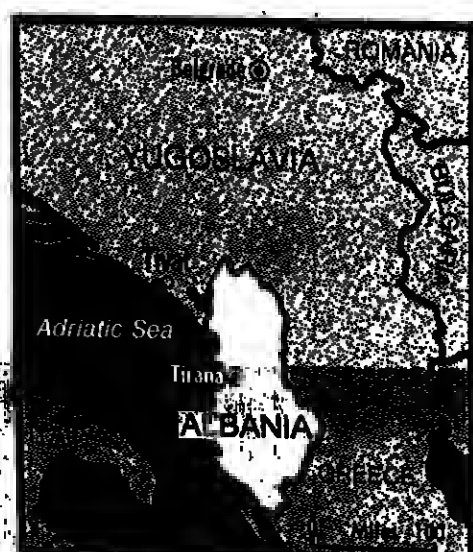
After the Brezhnev-Tito talks, a Yugoslav spokesman declared categorically that neither naval bases nor extended port facilities for the Russians or anyone else were even mentioned. Everybody, he said, could use the facilities on the same terms.

The Yugoslavs regulate official courtesy naval visits, for example, by Soviet or American warships meticulously on a one-for-one basis. These occur about once a year.

Western diplomats, however, remain puzzled as to why they opened up their repair services to warships in the first place.

Yugoslavia calls just as vigorously as Albania for both Soviet and American navies to quit the Mediterranean.

Mr. Hoxha shows an ambivalent attitude to-

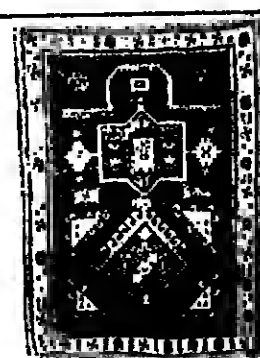


By Joan Forbes, staff artist

ward Yugoslavia. He protests that the big Albanian population in Yugoslavia's Kosovo region still does not get a fair deal. He chides the Yugoslavs for being too close to the West and for letting the Russians use the port of Tivat.

But Albanian officials here cite his speech at his party's congress earlier this month. He renewed the declaration of common causes made with Yugoslavia when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

"There are big ideological differences between us," one of these officials told the writer. "But we would always stand with the Yugoslav peoples in the event of any similar attack by Russia."



Antiqua Kazak
Prayer Rug

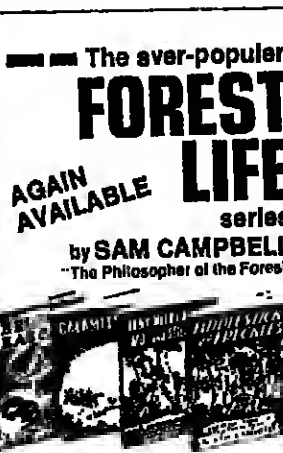
This Kazak was purchased for \$18.00, in 1935. In 1930, it was worth \$100.00. In 1948 it increased to \$250.00 and in 1960 it was worth \$350.00. In 1965 it increased to \$500.00, and today it is valued at over \$1000.00.

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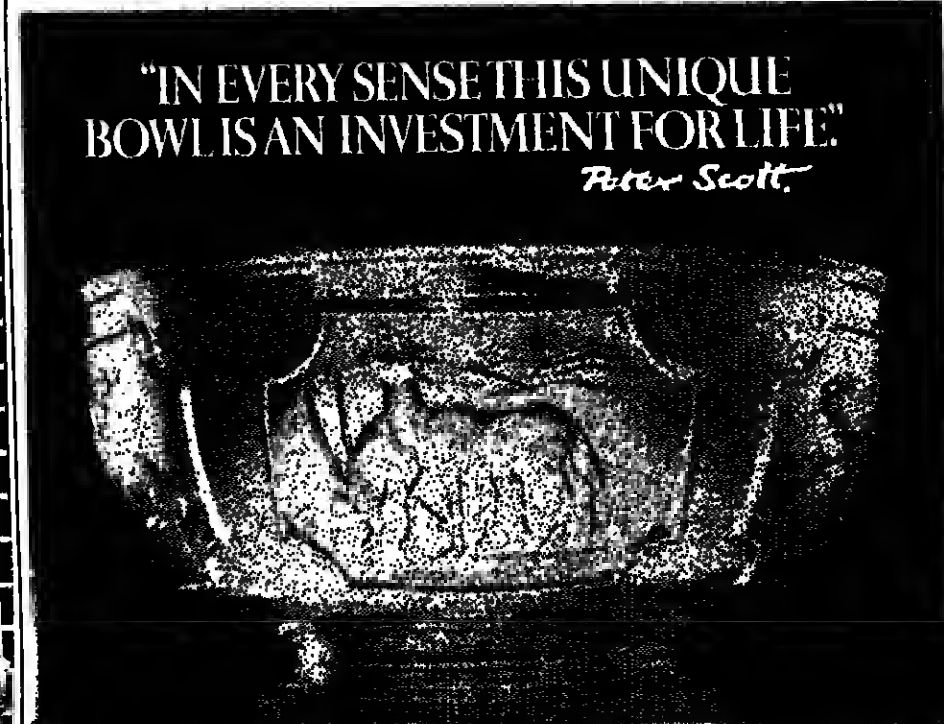
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South Africa

Small, quiet groups help bridge apartheid

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
With almost all blacks and some whites in South Africa opposed in various degrees to the official policy of separate development of the races, people do manage to bridge the laws and establish human contacts across the divide.

One major avenue of contact over the years has been the churches and church-sponsored organizations. These range from the occasional foray by black clergymen Sam Buti into gatherings of the white Afrikaner Dutch Reformed Church to the persistent 13-year-old fight against apartheid by the Christian Institute, which has offices in cities around the country.

The Christian Institute, which has been declared an "affected" organization and therefore cannot receive money from overseas, is one forum where black, Colored (mixed race), and white talk freely and as equals. (Hammers and sickles have been painted on institute buildings, and people involved have been imprisoned, harassed, or banned — restricted in their movements and actions.)

However, many young Africans are turning away from the churches to the black-consciousness and black-power movements to boost their self-respect, because they see religion as having failed them. Therefore the often fledgling church in South Africa is at some points bowing in the direction of black consciousness.

Black consciousness

The Rev. Abel Hendricks, Colored president of the 2.5 million member, multiracial Methodist Church, says black consciousness is a necessary element that insists, "You are not my creator, white man, God is."

Mr. Hendricks has lived most of his life in a tin shack in the midst of the shacks in a Colored suburb of Cape Town. (He still lives in the same place, but not in a shack.)

He describes South Africa as "fear saturated" and says, "we are talking past one another."

Yet he is active in giving speeches on the black viewpoint to what he calls his "illy-white audiences."

Because churches are among the few places where it is legal for whites and blacks to meet together, some multiracial groups seek the sponsorship of churches. The Center, a multiracial theater group in Cape Town, has been based in the Anglican Church for 10 years.

Under the auspices of St. Saviour's Anglican Church in Claremont, a restaurant called Open Door serves all races at lunch time. It is branching out quietly into holding noontime talks.

Now in its third year, the Open Door is being initiated by the Soup Kitchen in Rondebosch, another suburb of Cape Town; and a similar place may be set up in Pietermaritzburg.

All across South Africa white legal-aid organizations have been set up to help blacks and Colored fight their way through the thicket of apartheid laws ruling their activities.

Aid groups set up

One such organization is the Black Sash, which was formed in 1965. Staffed by volunteers, mostly women, it is one of the sponsors of the Athlone Advice Office near Cape Town. That office, which also receives funding from the South African Institute of Race Relations and Bantu Welfare, provides free legal advice.

Mrs. Noel Robb, who is in charge of the office, says that "except for the master-servant relationship, this office is the only place I meet blacks." She says that women who work at the center have to be screened carefully because here people must be "politely spoken to as equals." She added that she would not let some of her own relatives come here because "they talk a certain way."

Mrs. Robb also noted that, generally, the Afrikaner's relationship to his servants is better than the English speaker's. The Afrikaner of too speaks the blacks' own language and is more friendly than the often class-conscious English South African.

In many legal-aid centers around the country, white lawyers volunteer their services one



By Gordon R. Converse, chief photographer

Cape Town's flea market: where black, white, and Coloreds meet as equal

day a week to help Africans — but their names are kept secret to prevent government reprisal.

Similar discretion is exercised by many enlightened white businessmen who either advance blacks into positions they are not legally entitled to hold or provide work benefits beyond the law.

Good personal relations on the job (as well as fear of losing a job and the fact most strikes are illegal) are reasons that general strikes are not 100 percent effective when called by black leaders.

On the cultural side, the multiracial theater is crucial as an outlet for the art produced by

the black/white issue. Significant mixed-theater groups in Port Elizabeth, for example, have produced world-known plays as "Sizwe Bansi Is Dead."

In East London, an industrial port city in south, theater manager Errol Theron says almost the only genuinely equal contact between the races in the city occurs at his U-dow Theater. But a grant given that the Anglo-American Corporation runs out at the end of this year.

Inadequate effort seen

The much-bemoaned attempt in October to mix the races in sports events is viewed by many blacks as too feeble and too late. But effort, prompted largely by outside-world pressure, represents some sentiment in government circles, especially from the Minister of Education, Sports, and Recreation P. W. Botha, that the stringent legal divisions of South Africa between black and white must be eased.

At a few universities around the country there are some equal-to-equal contacts between the races. But by and large, blacks are restricted to their universities and whites to theirs.

These examples of good race relations in South Africa point to others. It must be recognized, however, that they are effective precisely through the government's monolithic attempt to keep the race apart.

The government's situation is made worse by the country's economic plight and examples of government mismanagement.

The most recent of these is a debacle in the dairy industry, which is controlled by a government board. In the face of a wave of protest, the Dairy Board has announced sharp increases in the price of butter and cheese at the same time that it is trying to export an enormous surplus — at a huge loss and at a further cost to the local consumer.

Attempts to justify this have reflected badly on the government.

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Asia

Air service: new Taiwan, Arab link

By William Armbruster
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan
The growing ties between Taiwan and rich Arab countries are taking on new dimensions. A twice-weekly air service began Oct. 31 between Taipei and Saudi Arabia.

The flights, by Taiwan's China Airlines, are not expected to be a profit-making venture in the initial stages. But they can be said to symbolize the ideological and economic relationship that has developed between the two staunchly anti-communist states in the past year.

Saudi Arabia is the only Middle Eastern country besides Jordan that still maintains full diplomatic relations with the Taipei government, and observers think these relations are likely to remain intact for a long time to come.

Actually, economic ties between them have been developing even more rapidly than the political ones. In addition to the air agreement — Saudi Arabian Airlines is expected to begin regular flights to Taipei next year — the two countries have established a Sino-Saudi Permanent Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The two sides agreed in principle that Taiwan would help in eliminating congestion at Saudi seaports, but so far that help has not been forthcoming. The Taiwanese apparently thought they had agreed to deal with the problem on a long-term basis, while the Saudis wanted help with the more immediate congestion. Plans for joint ventures into sugar and oil refining and a fertilizer plant also have hit some snags.

But overall activity between this country and the Middle Eastern oil states has become so frequent that a call has been sounded for the teaching of Arabic in Taiwan's high schools to meet the demand for linguists. (At present only one university here offers language training in Arabic.)

Trade is obviously a prime factor in the Taiwan-Arab relationship. The Middle East provides this country with most of the crude oil needed to fuel its many industries. Imports from Saudi Arabia — almost exclusively crude oil — amounted to \$228.3 million last year. So far this year Taiwan's oil bill is already \$60 million ahead of the total 1975 figure.

Taiwan, in turn, exported \$17.2 million worth of goods — mostly sugar, iron and steel, electrical machinery, and textiles — to Saudi Arabia last year. Other products for which the Saudis are viewed as a likely market are cement, glass, and plastic shoes.

Already this year Taiwan has spent \$462 million on oil imports from Kuwait — as opposed to an export tab of \$78.6 million.

Guide to Chinese wall poster caricatures

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
"Dog in the water" — "termites who bore from within."

This language may seem strange to Westerners. But in China there is little unusual about the personal attacks leveled against political figures who find themselves in disfavor.

For example, denunciations of Mme. Nan Tse-tung (Chiang Ching) and her three radical colleagues — the so-called "gang of four" — have blended two old and distinctively Chinese themes with a Marxist flavor.

One is the centuries-old method of portraying political rivalries as "moral" plays involving animal virtues and not so virtuous personalities. The other is the use of what might be called China's "Aesop's Fables" to attack political enemies by comparing them with animals from popular folktales going back hundreds of years.

In a country that for centuries has resisted encroachment by "barbarians" it is hardly surprising that a touch of anti-foreignism also has crept into the attacks on the woman and three men who Chinese writers now call the "four big poisonous snakes."

As when former chief of state Lin Shao-chi was purged in the mid 1960s, these four are accused of "bourgeois revisionism" and linked with earlier communist "heretics." But Mme. Chiang also has been compared with the glib fox in the Chinese folktale that disarms a once-formidable man (in this case the late Chairman Mao) by disguising itself as a beautiful woman.

Former Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao has been called both a "dog in the water" and a trickster who "wrapped himself in a tiger skin to scare those around him." In one Chinese folktale a vicious barking dog covers in the water when directly confronted (accused of political misdeeds). But later he leaps out to bite



Toronto Globe and Mail photo

Slogan war against 'gang of four' marches on

If his would-be victim takes pity and turns to leave (decides to forgive him for trying to take over the Communist Party).

In another old tale a man who tries to make himself feared by cloaking himself with a tiger skin (interpreted as the revered quotations of Chairman Mao) is finally eaten by the tiger whose hide he foolishly tries to steal.

The message may be clear to Chinese peasants and city dwellers who have heard such

tales in their childhood. But Western Chinese-watchers are sometimes befuddled.

For example, two American agencies (one monitoring Chinese newspapers and the other monitoring Chinese broadcasts) recently ended a dispute over whether to translate an ambiguous Chinese term in an allegory about infiltrating the Communist Party as "maggot" or "termite." They decided the answer must be "termite" because the Chinese would be more likely to consider the party a strong wooden house than a decaying piece of food.

Mme. Chiang, a onetime film actress, and former newspaper man Chong also are attacked for building their careers amid the "decadent" comforts of Shanghai.

The Chinese long have been told that Shanghai was a symbol of their country's humiliation by colonialists. And many are not likely to forget that in China actresses and newspapermen were considered people of doubtful moral character even before the communists came to power.

Wall poster caricatures have also shown Mme. Chiang in the company of a tape recorder-carrying blonde foreigner in flared blue jeans, apparently a reference to her American biographer, scholar Roxanne Witke. Actually, Dr. Witke is a brunette who is known to dress like the college professor that she is.

Ex-judge takes on the Nationalist Party

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
Most establishment Afrikaners still are trying to "work from within" to change the policies of Prime Minister John Vorster's National Party government. Yet a small but growing and very significant group of previous supporters of the National Party are attacking it frontally from the outside.

The government is most vulnerable on its basic policy of apartheid, or separate development of the races, because its promises to the country are not being fulfilled. To many whites the smoldering tensions in the black townships and the recent unrest there have indicated that there is not much time left to put things right.



AP photo
Vorster: policies 'purely for whites'?

For Afrikaners to disagree with the government requires courage because it can lead to forms of social ostracism and serious economic consequences, so tightly is the National Party involved in Afrikaner affairs, even the Afrikaner churches.

One man who has broken publicly with the Nationalists is a former judge, J. F. (Kwame) Marais. For years he tried to work inside the National Party, and his criticisms earned rebukes from the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Marais leads a new, widely representative committee of businessmen and opposition politicians in an attempt to form an alternative government to "save South Africa."

Judge Marais says he left the National Party because its "separate development policy" for the different races has failed.

He says South Africa needs "a totally new beginning" and that the new party he is helping to form must produce a policy that is acceptable to all races, not just the whites. "I want a government which is purely for the whites."

Judge Marais says that he has support from a wide range of people, including many prominent Nationalists.

He frequently has spoken out against the South African conscription system, criticized the extreme forms of border security legislation, pleaded for press freedom, and proposed that the Colored people — the more than 2 million people of mixed descent — should be integrated with the whites.

His moves to form an alternative government, for which he has support in principle from the main opposition parties, could lead to the most serious threat yet to the monolithic Afrikaner National Party. The opposition United Party and the Progressive Reform Party together hold 48 seats in Parliament against the government's 121.

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Iowa farm wives not good sailors

By the Associated Press
Dubuque, Iowa

Bill and Mamie Bodisch are back in Dubuque, their plans for a world voyage in a homemade sailboat dry-docked by her fear of water.

Mr. Bodisch spent \$25,000 and 8½ years building a 68-foot steel yacht in his barnyard, completing it in 1974. The couple sailed the boat down the Mississippi River, on several short cruises out of Florida and into the Bahamas.

"We quit because my wife absolutely refuses to go boating any more," Mr. Bodisch said. "She dreaded it so much she once said she didn't even want to drink water again."

"Iowa farm wives make poor sailors," said Mrs. Bodisch.

Middle East

Christians want a Swiss-style government in Lebanon

By William Blakemore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Right-wing Christian Lebanese are facing what they see as a long slow battle to convince the rest of the Arab world that they should be allowed some form of "decentralization," possibly even a cantonization similar to Switzerland's, in a reconstituted Lebanon.

Countering this, officials in both Syria and Egypt are telling Western journalists that any form of regionalization of Lebanon is absolutely out of the question.

But it is clear that the precise form of decentralization wanted by the rightists has not been fully worked out yet.

"We want one Lebanese nation, one army, one foreign policy," says young Phalangist leader Bassir Gemayel, "but in areas where there are genuine differences between us and the Muslims there must be independence. If the Koran can't allow civil marriage, we don't want to force it on them. But neither do we want to be denied the possibility of civil marriage."

For a number of months an intensive right-wing Christian "think tank" operation, under the intellectual guidance of Charles Malik, a former Lebanese foreign minister and now distinguished professor at the American University of Beirut, has been looking closely at the idea of cantonization and other forms of semi-autonomy from all sides.

Discussing the financial prospects of a semi-autonomous cantonment, Mr. Gemayel said: "We are not worried from the economic point of view."

During the civil war, right-wing industries and services, which lost most of their Lebanese business, made up the difference by exploiting markets in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Egypt.

"What we must do now is try to convince the Arab powers as carefully as possible that it would be to everybody's advantage to let us have a system of recognized differences in Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said. "Maybe it will take three years to convince them, maybe more. We are talking about two different cultures here, two different civilizations. Wherever the Koran doesn't allow for a completely secular state... let's have separation on those points."

The Christian leader estimates that roughly 20 percent of Lebanon's Christians want things to go back to what they were before the war started, and that the remainder want some kind of progress toward more specific confessional accommodation.

Syrian and Egyptian officials indicate they believe any new form of division in a rebuilt Lebanon would weaken the state as a link in the recently reunited chain of Arab unity. Underlying Lebanese nationalism, they feel, would not be sufficiently strong across any division to keep right-wing Christian Lebanon from forming future alliances with, for example, Israel, should (in Christian eyes) the need arise.

Moreover, Syria, whose Army now has control of more than four-fifths of the country, feels that new Lebanese President Elias Sarkis is especially compatible with whatever plans

they have for Lebanon, and that a semi-state would weaken his position.

There are indications that Syria will support the "February agreement" made earlier this year which calls for a written 50-50 split of Parliament seats between Christians and Muslims, and the election of the prime minister from among the Christians, keeping at the same time agreement that the president be a Christian and the prime minister a Muslim.

Although the Muslim and leftist leaders in Lebanon have not apparently initiated a concerted effort as the right-wing Christians study prospects for future reforms (and in any case a much more diverse collection of liberal and social groups), a conference of Muslim political and religious leaders drafted a paper on the occasion of a Nov. 11 meeting. "The deep causes of the crisis in our minds and behaviors and in the life that has ruled us ever since the Lebanese was established, from independence to now."

"If some of our brothers in the Palestinian resistance have committed errors in excesses, this should not weaken our support for the Palestinian revolution," the paper said. It listed "seven general principles for a building of a new democracy":

1. An Arab identity with all its commitments implied by it.
2. The elimination of political sectarianism.
3. The application of a democratic elementary system.
4. The planning of development in the economic, cultural, and social levels.
5. The realization of social justice.
6. The strengthening of civil liberties.
7. The bolstering of religious and moral values.

Fight terrorism with culture

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Fighting international terrorists requires not only police measures but also a "cultural counterattack" against the mentality that breeds terrorism, says Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's new adviser on counter-terrorism and intelligence.

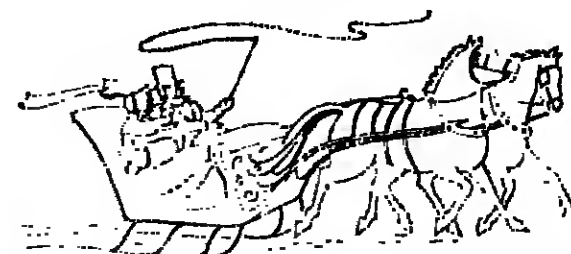
"In fighting Palestinian or other terrorism," he said in a conversation at his apartment on French Hill here, "you can't please everyone politically. You do have to be willing to take the tough police measures required. You have to assure that no country will give a safe haven to terrorists or hijackers."

"Then you make your cultural counter-

attack. You stigmatize terrorism as immoral. No cause is just enough to justify terrorism and you cannot publicize this often enough. There must be a major campaign to denigrate terrorism on moral grounds, as well as to show that it leads nowhere and is strategically unimportant."

Professor Harkabi wrote aside the charge made by many of Israel's critics that Jewish terrorism against Palestinians - such as the massacre at Deir Yassin before the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 - was a factor in Israel's early military success.

"There was only one Deir Yassin," he says. "It was unique but not decisive and there were many more Arab outrages against the Jews than the other way around."



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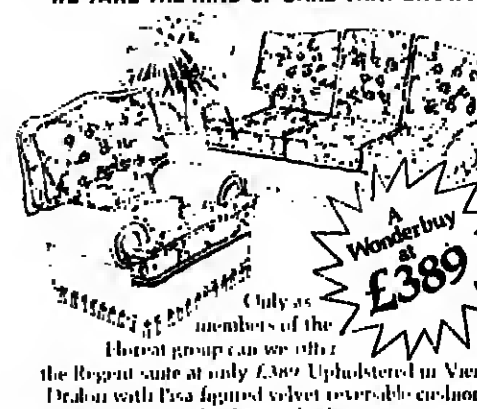
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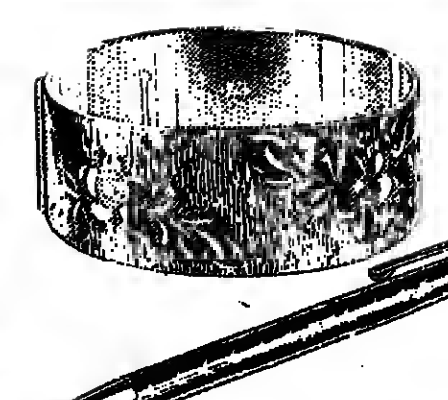
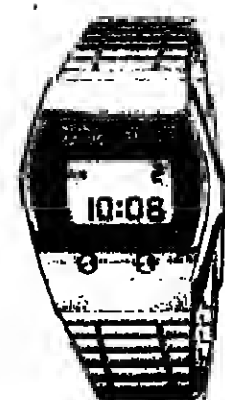
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Middle East

The cooing of doves — is it genuine?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody involved in the Israel-Arab dispute is expecting President-Elect Carter to take some new initiative toward a Middle East settlement during the first half of next year. (Egyptian President Sadat is asking for it next spring.) And because of this, the parties to the dispute already are getting things lined up for best advantage to themselves in the expected negotiations.

On the Arab side:

• Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, the triumvirate of moderates believed willing to accept a compromise settlement with Israel, have come together to impose peace in Lebanon and to rein in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to lessen the likelihood of its wrecking any eventual settlement.

• The PLO, chastened by Syrian military action in Lebanon, is doing its utmost to sound more flexible and moderate than hitherto — but still withholding the declaration of willingness to recognize Israel which Israelis look for.

• The Palestinian hard-liners, believed a mi-

nority still committed to rejecting any kind of settlement with Israel, are trying to cause as much trouble as possible — by lobbing rockets from inside Lebanon against the Israeli coastal town of Nahariya, for example, or seizing hostages in the Intercontinental Hotel in the Jordanian capital of Amman.

On the Israeli side:

• Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has responded more directly than hitherto to Egyptian President Sadat's stated willingness to conclude peace with Israel, provided there is Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and provided there is establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.

Mr. Rabin said Nov. 21: "President Sadat, if you are serious about this word 'peace,' let us negotiate. You have explained your willingness to make peace to American senators, congressmen, and television people. However, they are not the parties to peace. A Middle East peace can only be negotiated by us who live here. I have heard what you have said to others. What have you to say to me?"

• A handful of Israelis not in government — some of them influential citizens and some of

them hitherto hawks — have either sounded out PLO representatives in Europe or criticized Mr. Rabin for not being more forthcoming in response to the apparent peace offensive from Mr. Sadat and others on the Arab side.

Reacting to criticism

Mr. Rabin's remarks Nov. 21 may well have been partly in response to this criticism. The Israeli Government's caution does in fact reflect the suspicion of a considerable section of Israeli public opinion: that the sound of cooing from Mr. Sadat and other Arabs is largely a tactic to impress the U.S. — and particularly the President-Elect. The Arab aim (it is thought) is to impress Mr. Carter that he will be all the more willing to put pressure on Israel to make the kind of concessions the Arabs want.

Shlomo Avineri, Director-General of the Israel Foreign Ministry, said it was necessary to discover whether Mr. Sadat's statements were serious or "just words." He added: "If this moderate line is genuine . . . we should make sure no opportunity is missed."

Syria's Lebanese intent

Another concern of Israel's — beyond whether Mr. Sadat is serious or not — is Syria's

long-term intent in Lebanon. What (Israelis ask) is going to happen in southern Lebanon? Will Syrian troops move threateningly southward from Sidon and their positions inland toward the Israeli frontier? And will the Syrians allow the Palestinians to resume their guerrilla raids from southern Lebanon into Israel, halted now for many months because of the Lebanese civil war?

Some indication of the mood of Syrian President Assad may come before the end of this month when the United Nations Security Council takes up renewal of the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force on the Israel-Syria border.

On the Arab side, Israel's suspicion is matched by a parallel Arab doubt about its long-term intentions of the Israelis. More than anything this centers on Israel's persistent establishment of Jewish settlements in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

Earlier this month, the U.S. joined in a UN Security Council consensus against this Israeli policy — a move apparently intended in part to strengthen the U.S. role as middleman in eventual negotiations after the pro-Israeli rhetoric of the U.S. presidential election campaign.

resources

Talking OPEC out of oil boost

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There is "realistic hope" that oil exporting countries may postpone — or at least restrain — any oil price hike because of new factors crowding into the world economic scene, in the view of one senior U.S. official.

Western powers, led by the United States, are telling oil cartel members that another boost in the price of oil would delay world economic recovery, thereby reducing OPEC's market for oil.

"Our economic arguments," the American official said, "are giving pause" to all 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), who are due to meet in Vienna, Qatar, Dec. 5.

U.S. gross national product (GNP), the sum of all goods and services produced, rose only 3.8 percent in the third quarter of 1978, the government said Thursday, Nov. 18 — not 4 percent as previously thought.

This confirms what other economic indicators have been saying — that the U.S. economy, while still growing slightly, remains in the doldrums, unable to put people back to work.

Similar economic "puzzles" prevail in the other two industrial giants — Japan and West Germany — while some major countries, notably Britain and Italy, struggle with deep-seated economic problems.

A fresh rise in the price of oil would transfer more money from industrial countries to OPEC members, hampering Western ability to stimulate economies and create jobs.

Some analysts believe that Saudi Arabia, reportedly in agreement with the U.S. on the dangers of a price hike, may find it hard to persuade other OPEC powers, including Iran, Libya, and Venezuela, to forgo a sizable boost.

A U.S. official discounts reports that OPEC might heed the pleas of oil-consuming developing nations, like India, to keep oil prices pegged where they are.

Oil producers, said the official, "simply say they will make a special deal with third-world countries" selling them crude at preferential prices, denied to rich industrial lands.

If this interpretation is correct, it would be the argument of powerful industrial lands — OPEC's major market for oil — not the pleas of poor countries, that might sway the cartel's decision.

Also causing uncertainty over what OPEC may do is the fact that the "north-south" dialogue between rich and poor countries is scheduled to resume in Paris in mid-December.

Four nations want their massive international debt burdens stretched out in, in some cases, canceled. They also seek a way to stabilize export prices of their raw materials and commodities.

Western powers, while sympathetic, want to avoid the creation of commodity cartels, such as OPEC, which has been successful in raising the price of oil 400 percent over the past three years.

OPEC powers, though wealthy, consider themselves developing nations and generally support the aims of their poorer oil-consuming brethren.

Some analysts believe OPEC may prolong its Qatar meeting



Pipelines near Doha, Qatar. By Gordon R. Conners, chief photographer

Saudi pipelines — how much will the oil go up?

until word comes from Paris on the outcome of the north-south dialogue, formally ended the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

In fact, some analysts believe, the Paris meeting may come in no conclusion, while both sides wait to see the approach of President-Elect Carter to international economic questions.

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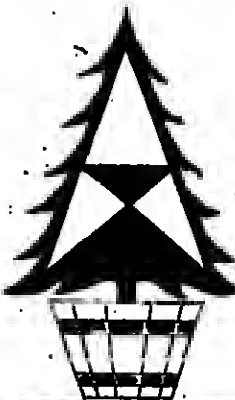
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United States

Drugs: why some teen-agers say no

By Eric L. Zoelker
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A major study here has found significant differences between the life-styles of teen-agers who have not used drugs or alcohol — a declining minority — and those who have.

The survey — believed to be the first of its kind taken in a Midwestern suburban area — found these notable distinctions between the two groups:

• By a nearly 2 to 1 margin, the non-users more frequently described themselves as having strong religious values and found religion to be helpful in solving their problems.

• They are less tempted to try drugs or alcohol. More than 80 percent said their close friends also were abstainers, while only 20 percent of the users reported their close friends did not use drugs.

• They tend, by over 2 to 1, to participate more in extracurricular activities at school than users and to enjoy music, hobbies, and clubs more than the users.

• By a 3 to 2 margin, more non-users reported that their families often help them with problems, although there were less significant variations between the groups on whether their parents respected them or listened to them.

The study showed that there was little difference between the two categories on keeping busy, knowing what career they wanted to pursue, enjoying athletics, or believing their lives "were basically fine." But researchers said the non-users answered those questions more positively than did the other group.

From a national standpoint, the St. Louis

study was described "as a very important contribution in the field of drug-abuse prevention" by Dr. William Harvey, a member of the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse.

"For years we have been content to study the drug user, but many of us have been concerned about the feelings and motivations of the substantial number of people who don't take drugs or alcohol of any kind," said Dr. Harvey.

He said the St. Louis study "seems to be saying that we should strengthen those institutions and family ties so that teen-agers who want to carve out their own identity can do so without the exhilaration they think they might get from taking drugs."

"If they can get the exhilaration they need from other sources — it may be religion, a hobby, or just feeling good about themselves — it is a way of allowing them to seek and find their own identity, which appears to be one of the big reasons kids turn to drugs," Dr. Harvey said.

The survey was taken by 3,172 public high-school students in St. Louis County, a predominantly white, middle-class suburban area outside the city of St. Louis. The students were asked whether they had used any alcohol, marijuana, or other nonprescribed narcotics in the last 12 months, followed by a series of questions concerning their life-styles.

Only 54 — or 17 percent — of the students reported they had completely abstained from the substances, while 446 said they had used all of them. The largest percentage — about 1,500 students — said they had used both alcohol and marijuana.

The number of abstainers represents a considerable drop since St. Louis County's Office



Weekend retreat at church-owned camp, Maryland

Religion and drug-taking rarely go together

By Paul S. Cole

of Drug Abuse Prevention measured drug and alcohol usage two years ago. It found then that 45 percent of the youths surveyed reported not taking drugs or alcohol in the preceding 12 months.

The relationship between strong religious values and abstention from drug use "is simply inescapable," said Edward A. Bodanske, coordinator of the county's drug office. I think it is

one of the most significant findings in recent drug-behavior research."

He said, however, that the finding would be difficult to utilize in government-sponsored drug prevention programs that are spreading through the nation. "We can't go out on the streets extolling the virtues of religion," he said, citing the Constitution's separation of church and state.

'Koreans in U.S. threaten us,' charges fellow-countryman

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite extensive investigations and newspaper publicity concerning the reported illegal activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in the United States, the harassment and intimidation of Korean residents in the U.S. continues, according to a Korean newspaper editor.

Kim Woo-ha, editor of the New Korea newspaper in Los Angeles, says the pressure from the KCIA has become "more subtle" and "less open" than before but remains just as steady.

Mr. Kim said in a telephone interview that the KCIA has forced all of the big advertisers who need to place ads in his paper to withdraw their business.

Mr. Kim testified earlier this year before a subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee which has been looking into the activities of the KCIA in the United States. The hearings, chaired by Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D) of Minnesota, provided part of the material that has led to disclosure of extensive KCIA attempts to influence American congressmen through the use of bribes and other illegal inducements.

Mr. Kim's weekly newspaper is the oldest Korean-language newspaper in the United States and was once the only Korean newspaper serving the Korean community in the United States.

Mr. Kim told the subcommittee that he and his colleagues in the Korean Journalists Association underwent KCIA "inquisitions and intimidation" and that the KCIA "came to my house several times frightening my wife and children."

He said the South Korean consulate general in Los Angeles organized regular meetings — once or twice a month — with important business and community leaders from among the Koreans to "instruct" them not to support any organization, newspaper, or person which opposed South Korea's President.

Mr. Kim said that the KCIA was using Ko-

rean taxi drivers in Los Angeles and elsewhere for purposes of surveillance and intimidation. His newspaper reported recently that a Korean resident of Honolulu, Chung Shik Chun, had been beaten by a Korean taxi driver after making critical remarks about President Park in a conversation with an American friend who was with him in a taxi. Mr. Kim said Mr. Chun had written him about the incident.

Reached by telephone in Honolulu, Mr. Chun, who works in a print shop, said that the incident occurred last month and that his assailant had broken two of his teeth.

Congress agrees to investigate Kennedy and King assassinations

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A reluctant Congress has begun an assassination investigation "forced upon it from its own roots."

Ever since the shooting of President Kennedy in 1963 and civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, Congress has resisted demands that it conduct an inquiry, and its timidity still shows.

The more prestigious Senate has left the probe entirely to the House of Representatives. The investigation panel is chaired by a lame duck (Rep. Thomas M. Downing (D) of Virginia, who retires at year's end) and includes none of Congress's big-name "stars."

Even its office space is tucked away in an obscure building at a far corner of Capitol Hill. Yet public interest, which Congress is begrudgingly beginning to acknowledge, could make the assassination inquiry the longest and most expensive in congressional history.

Temporarily operating on a shrunken budget of \$150,000 and a skeleton staff of 25, the investigation is expected to request \$3 million to \$4 million and 170 staffers for the coming year. The ambitious budgetary and staff requests

Who owns Nixon's tapes?

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Former President Richard M. Nixon's challenge to the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, which has denied Mr. Nixon custody of some 42 million tapes and documents accumulated during his presidency, remains in legal limbo.

Despite its appearance on several weekly "conference lists" — sessions at which the Supreme Court determines which cases to review — the court as yet has failed to act on Mr.

Nixon's appeal from a District of Columbia district court ruling last January upholding the constitutionality of the act.

The unusual delay has stirred speculation in the legal community, with some attorneys pointing to the court's heavy work load and others wondering if the court is avoiding ruling on a case where important constitutional questions are laden with political dynamite.

To many observers, Mr. Nixon's argument on such issues as privacy and the First Amendment are weighty. But yielding to any one of them could frustrate the principle purpose of the act: "The need to provide the public with the full truth, at the earliest reasonable date, of the abuse of governmental power popularly identified under the generic term 'Watergate.'"

Attorneys for the former president have estimated that approximately 200,000 of the items subject to the act commanded Mr. Nixon's personal attention.

But these include more than 5,000 hours of taped conversations and could provide Americans with important perspective on the overall conduct of the Nixon presidency.

In addition, they could furnish critical clues to unanswered questions involving:

• A motive for the Watergate break-in.

• Mr. Nixon's prior knowledge of the break-in and his participation in early decisions relating to the payment of "hush money" to the original defendants.

• The resignation in June, 1972, of former attorney general John N. Mitchell from his post as director of Mr. Nixon's re-election effort.

• The former president's participation in awareness of early events related to the Watergate break-in.

• The origins of the "Huston plan" for domestic counter-intelligence.

• Possible abuses of presidential power which have not yet come to light.

Few observers expect the court to uphold Mr. Nixon's contentions that the act violates the separation of powers principle, that it encroaches upon executive privilege, or that it constitutes an unconstitutional bill of attainder directed against a particular individual.

Why the judge let Patricia Hearst out on bail

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Though she is no longer behind bars, Patricia Hearst now will enjoy but a very limited freedom. It is one, also, which has different meanings.

For the long-suffering Hearst family, the conditional release on bail of their daughter, Patricia, simply means she will be home for the holidays.

To Miss Hearst herself, the right daily schedule she must follow and the tight security

still surrounding her means that her daily routine will be considerably more comfortable.

But to prosecutors, police, and prison officials, her release has spotlighted the day-to-day problems of prisoners who cooperate by turning state's evidence, raised a debate over the fairness of the bail-bond system, and underlined the ongoing irony of Miss Hearst's kidnapping, underground flight, arrest, and conviction.

The conditions of Miss Hearst's release mean:

— She must live with her parents, who according to the order have made arrangements and plans for her care, custody, and security.

— She may not leave California without prior approval by the court.

— She must report by telephone to a probation officer every Monday and Thursday, giving her precise location in addition, she must visit her probation officer at least once a month.

The details of the security arrangements enveloping Miss Hearst, and the secrecy surrounding her release stem from numerous threats against Miss Hearst and her family. The threats have come because of her reported willingness to testify against her former "Symbionese Liberation Army" associates, William and Emily Harris, and the shadow fig-

ures who shielded the heiress during her fugitive year.

Her cooperation has pleased law enforcement officials. But her willingness to turn state's evidence violates an unwritten law among prison inmates that whoever testifies against other prisoners — regardless of circumstances — becomes a target, observers note.

As a result, early this month she was abruptly transferred — under heavy guard and tight security — from a federal prison east of San Francisco in a San Diego correctional facility. According to her attorney, Albert Johnson, she was being threatened.

In his release order, San Francisco federal Judge William Orrick said she is "cooperating with representatives of various law enforcement agencies throughout the country by providing information concerning her quondam [former] companions . . ."

Miss Hearst is released on bail totalling \$1.25 million — \$1 million pending appeal of her San Francisco bank robbery conviction and \$250,000 in guarantee her appearance at her Jan. 10 trial here in Los Angeles Superior Court on identical charges faced by the Harrises.

Her release was based on the 1968 Federal Bail Reform Act, which, noted Judge Orrick, "established a policy strongly favoring pretrial as well as pretrial release."

A strange turn when a red light means go

By Lance Corden
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

American drivers are seeing red — and turning right.

Responding in warning signals that flashed across the United States during the Arab oil embargo, more and more states are allowing motorists to "turn right on red" — and saving millions of gallons of precious fuel.

Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, New

York, and South Dakota are among states that have passed right-turn-on-red legislation this year, according to the American Automobile Association. Motorists in Virginia, Louisiana, and New York will begin the practice on Jan. 1. A Pennsylvania statute takes effect in July of next year.

A new study of two states and four cities for the Federal Highway Administration has estimated that, if applied where practical, a national right-turn-on-red (RTOR) policy could

save from 135 million to 185 million gallons of gasoline every year.

The Virginia Highway and Transportation Council estimated last year that such an RTOR policy in Virginia would conserve 3 million gallons of fuel a year.

As a result, Virginia and a host of other states recently have adopted so-called "western," or permissive, RTOR laws that allow drivers to turn right on a red light after coming to a full stop at all intersections, except where signs specifically forbid such a turn.

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The worms turn, and flowers bloom in the clay

By Peter Tonge

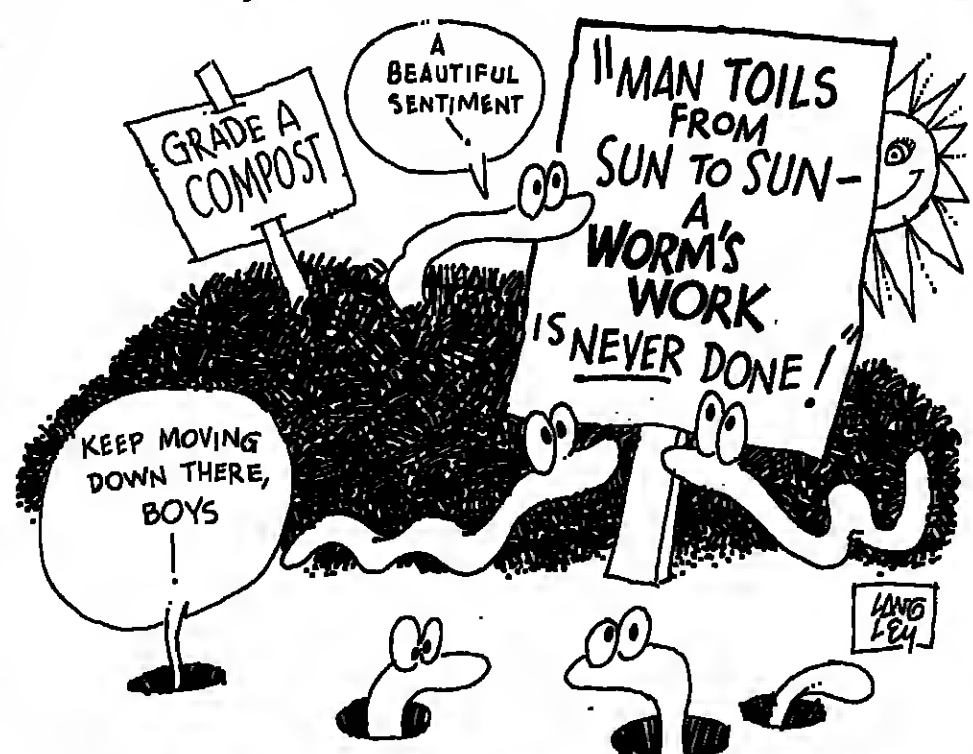
Arkeley, England

One of the more beautiful and productive gardens in Great Britain has not been dug, plowed, or otherwise turned over in the past 17 years of continuous cropping. It is the garden of Arkeley Manor here on the outskirts of London — eight acres of lawns, flowers, shrubs, vegetables, and orchards which serve as the showpiece and headquarters of the Good Gardeners Association.

The ultra-simple technique employed is to spread a one-inch layer of mature compost on the surface of the soil and let the earth worms take it from there. These active little workers, fed by the compost, are the cultivators, the aerators, and the fertilizers of the no-dig garden.

I visited Arkeley Manor on a recent sunny autumn morning, expecting to be shown an experimental corner given over to a no-dig garden. To my considerable surprise Dr. W. E. Shewell-Cooper, founder of the Good Gardeners Association, spread wide his arms to indicate the entire eight-acre expanse, and said: "All of it is no-dig cultivation; it has been so for 17 years."

Knowing of the famous Ruth Stout's no-dig Connecticut garden, I had come here expecting a similar approach. The principle is, indeed, the same — the application of a mulch to the surface of the soil. But where Miss Stout uses hay, straw, and other largely unrotted organic matter, Mr. Shewell-Cooper applies only thoroughly decomposed and sifted compost to his flower and vegetable beds.



The former approach is known as a lo-place or sheet composting; the latter involves composting in bins. Indeed, 45 to 50 tons of compost are made each year at Arkeley in three slatted compost bins (one heap being built up, one maturing of six months, and one in use).

The compost is applied to a bed and the seeds sown directly in the very fine compost. If young plants are used, these are

set out and then the compost is placed all around them.

While compost is applied to the annual beds every year at planting time, the perennial are given one initial application after which compost is replaced only as it thins out enough to expose patches of the original soil.

By applying mature compost, some nutrients are immediately available to the

plants while soil microbes and earth worms readily convert the balance to nutrient-rich humus. The fact that the compost, in its advanced state of decay, is dark brown — sometimes black in color — has another distinct advantage:

It absorbs heat from the sun's rays, warming up the beds more quickly than left unmulched or if mulched with a light-colored, heat-reflecting straw, for example. This is particularly important at Arkeley where the soil is a cold, yellow clay.

On the other hand, the action over the years of the deep-burrowing earthworms has converted Arkeley Manor clay into a humus-rich soil for some depth. The worms, Dr. Shewell-Cooper points out, do most of their tunneling in the top six inches, but they can go as much as six feet deep. This burrowing improves drainage, boosts aeration, and makes channels for plant roots.

In his book, "Soil, Humus, and Health" (U.S. publisher, David & Charles Inc., North Pomfret, Vermont), Dr. Shewell-Cooper says of no-digging that:

Earthworms do the tunneling or spading better than the plow; properly composted material put on the surface of the ground will keep the "workers" (bacteria, fungi, and earthworms) happy, ensuring better flavored vegetables; the no-digger also for quality rather than size and that sometimes he gets both; that most no-diggers are not out to prove orthodox principles wrong, but to show that they have found a better method.

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Space research sheds new light on Jupiter and its moons

By Eric Burgess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mountain View, California

Boil off Earth's oceans to leave salt-enriched basins. You have to Freeze Earth's oceans solid. You have Europa. Take the moon and surround its silicate rocky mass with a warm ocean hundreds of miles deep and top it with a crust of miles of glaciers, and you have Callisto or Ganymede.

These are current views of the four large satellites of Jupiter, which were first seen by Galileo with the aid of the newly invented telescope in the 17th century.

Works in their own right, they are bizarre, mysterious, and as intriguing as the inner planets of the Solar System. In fact, the combined area of these four Jovian moons equals that of Earth. Its moon, Mars, and Mercury. And as planetary bodies they have evolved along unusual paths; radioactive heat sank heavier materials to form silicate cores and floated lighter materials toward the surface. Much in water, all probably evolved oceans.

Was there ever life on these big Jovian satellites? Scientists cannot say. But balmy conditions on them did not last more than a few million years. Today, one satellite, Callisto, is known to have rich organic materials mixed in its icy mantle.

NASA-Ames Research Center here not long ago sponsored a three-day symposium to throw new light on the characteristics of Jupiter and its satellites, based on latest analysis of the results from the flybys of Pioneer 10 and 11 spacecraft and subsequent ground-based observations.

Both Jupiter and Saturn, the gas giants of the solar system, formed about the same time as the Earth, some 4½ billion years ago. Both probably glowed red-hot for millions of years and basked the outer solar system with radiant heat energy. At that time, Jupiter was four or



Artist's concept of Jupiter and its moons

five times its present size, and its satellites received as much heat as Earth now receives from the sun.

A computer model of Jupiter's evolution shows that the planet probably formed very rapidly from instability in the nebula from which the sun and other planets also formed. As material condensed and fell together under its own gravity, the primordial planet had a diameter of many millions of miles.

But within several hundred thousand years it shrank considerably. Gravitational pressure produced high internal temperatures but never enough to start thermonuclear reactions: Jupiter

was too small to become a star. Instead, the hydrogen molecules that form the bulk of Jupiter started to dissociate into atoms. Temperatures stopped rising and the planet suddenly collapsed spectacularly. Within only three months it condensed to almost its present size.

From 10, Jupiter then appeared as a huge, red-hot globe whose fierce heat boiled off the oceans of water that had evolved on that moon from radioactive heating of its rocks (much as Earth oceans also formed). The heat energy from Jupiter left the innermost Jovian satellites rocky bodies — only the outermost satellites could retain their water. This parallels the effects of the sun in stripping its nearby planets of volatile elements while allowing more distant planets to retain large atmospheres of hydrogen and helium.

Two satellites, Callisto and Ganymede, today retain large quantities of water surrounding silicate cores, but they are so cold that their oceans are crusted with deep glaciers mixed with rocky debris.

An intriguing question is how bombardments from space that cratered the surfaces of the inner planets might have affected the ice-rich surfaces of the Galilean satellites. Photographs from Pioneer spacecraft reveal geographical formations on the satellites which are difficult to explain because ice cannot retain mountainous shapes or craters over millions of years, but flows and de-forms.

All the satellites differ from terrestrial planets because they are within the violent magnetosphere of Jupiter where electromagnetic fields and energetic particles pulsate wildly under the influence of the solar wind and the rapid Jovian rotation. Radiation affects to most strongly, raising an extended space cloud of so-

dium ions and stretching wings of hydrogen gas along the orbit of the satellite.

A magnetic linkage of 10 to Jupiter unleashes power equivalent to 10,000 nuclear plants and produces intense bursts of radio waves.

Jupiter's radiation belts would be 100 times as intense were it not for the sweeping action of the big satellites. Even so, they contain many million times more energy than Earth's belts.

Particles in the belts originate mainly from the ionosphere of Jupiter. Particles in Earth's belts come from the solar wind. In fact, Jupiter acts like a leaky balloon. Its magnetosphere squirts high energy electrons into interplanetary space as the lopsided balloon rotates every 12 hours with Jupiter and is squeezed by the solar wind. These electrons shower Earth and the other inner planets. Parts of the Jovian magnetosphere stream beyond Jupiter like a comet's tail beyond the orbit of Saturn.

While Jupiter's temperature today is much less than it was just after its spectacular formation, the core of the planet is still very hot. It emits twice as much heat as it receives from the sun. While weather on Earth is driven by solar energy, on Jupiter it is driven by the internal heat.

Jovian weather systems appear in a good pair of light glosses as dark belts and light zones striping the planet's face. These permanent features are free-wheeling weather patterns that require relatively small amounts of energy to operate for decades, even for centuries. There is virtually no friction between the atmospheric regions where Jovian weather occurs and the lower reaches of the planet's atmosphere. By contrast, Earth's weather systems are strongly affected by interaction with the surfaces of the oceans and land masses.

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter, some 15,000 miles long and observed for centuries, is a solitary wave that never breaks, a wheel-like system of hurricanes that rolls endlessly between the counterclockwise winds of the north and south halves of Jupiter's South Tropical Zone. The redness of this towering mass of clouds is attributed to phosphorus released from compounds in the Jovian atmosphere by solar ultraviolet radiation.

Earth has a belt of clouds along its equator, with clearer bands north and south that produce the arid terrestrial desert regions. However, Earth is not large enough to form multiple belts and zones like Jupiter. Earth, too, has analogies with the stationary wave patterns of the Great Red Spot. An area of the North Pacific maintains a high or low temperature over many years and causes stationary waves to form around earth that produce persistent abnormally hot and cold areas in patterns around the planet. Earth's weather patterns generally do not survive like those of Jupiter because earth's atmosphere is relatively shallow, whereas Jupiter has no solid surface to affect its weather. Moreover, earth's oxygen and nitrogen atmosphere loses heat much more rapidly than Jupiter's hydrogen-rich atmosphere, so that weather systems "run down."

Are animals good earthquake predictors?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Animals may help predict earthquakes. This possibility — long discounted by scientists — has gained a new popularity among earthquake prediction experts.

In the past they have tended to dismiss reports that dogs, horses, cats, cows, chickens, eels, and other animals behaved differently in the days or hours before a tremor. They were suspicious that people were simply recollecting actions which they would not have noted except for the calamity that followed.

But Chinese statements that massive reports of unusual animal behavior preceded a successfully predicted earthquake, attempts to collect and analyze all the stories of this type, and a chimpanzee experiment conducted at the Stanford University Medical Center in California lend credence to the theory that animals can somehow sense an impending quake, a number of earthquake experts now believe.

Recently the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Menlo Park, California, held a special conference on this topic.

According to survey scientist Jack Evernden, most of the experts who attended the meeting came away convinced that somehow animals seem to pick up subtle clues before at least some earthquakes.

"We don't have any idea what it is (that they sense) but I hope we can find out," said Dr. Evernden.

One of the convincing pieces of evidence presented at that meeting was a study done by two Stanford behaviorists and a young USGS geophysicist. Observers analyzed the activities of chimpanzees in an outdoor enclosure over a 36-day period. A computer analysis of these observations found that the chimpanzees were abnormally restless and spent more time on the ground than usual in the days immediately preceding two nearby earthquakes. However, this was a subtle effect and was not noted by the students who were making the observations, the researchers commented.

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Photos by Frank Roland-Beenen

Puppeteer Natalie Harder

By Josephine Gutelius
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

West Berlin
Umbrellas, typewriters, water bottles, shoelaces, and other objects discarded out into West Berlin's streets are given new life under the stage lights of Natalie Harder's Marionette Theater.

Miss Harder, a German artist long active in West Berlin's cultural scene as a sculptor and as a dancer with Mery Wigman, began her marionette theater five years ago with the aim of breaking-open theatrical convention.

The result is a venture into fantasy forms. Her marionettes of reassembled throwaways are kinetic sculptures, not "characters." The dynamics of their choreographed movements provide the drama. Sculpture, too, is the drama and theater, in exchange, is enlarged to encompass sculpture.

As the titles indicate, Miss Harder's themes vary from the ironically conceived studies of space and contrasting forms ("Motion and Anti-Motion") to the wistful ("A Rebellious Song Of Myself"), to ("Minuet Rehearsal") the sweet-sad incantation of dance with Mozart accompaniment. "The Greys" and "Motion and

Anti-Motion" rely on the counterpoint of shadow and the marionettes cast, so there is a playful exchange between the shadow backdrop and the objects which, as in Plato's cave, come to seem less real than their shadow reflections.

The comic high-point of Miss Harder's work is "The Opinion," the nearest the artist comes to presenting an enclosed plot with more traditional marionette figures. In this piece, Miss Harder's use of sculptural technique and material underlines the more abstract, poetic meaning behind her work.

"The Opinion" is a satire on power and folly. A group of marionettes made out of scrap metal so entangled that every move is followed by a cacophony of clanging, ringing, and banging sounds, represents a bloc on strike.

They want revolution; they're tired of being a group; they want to be individuals. Why? Because they're tired of being a group. And so on and on the arguments and counterdemands revolve.

The additional background noise — creaks, howls, moans, etc., of a protesting animal world — is punctuated by an occasional order from the "Chief": "Keep in line!" "Keep the peace!"

West German 'throw away' marionette theater



'Motion and Anti-motion'

The "Chief," set way apart from the "group," is played by a painted dustpan split in half and flapping down and up like a wildly insistent mouth. His "assistant" is a kitchen broom, ever alert to brush any stray rebel back into the tangle and heap of the group.

"The Opinion" concludes with the group members seizing hold of the broom and brooding themselves together in whimpering acquiescence. "Opinions" — Miss Harder seems to be implying — can be so mechanical and loose-mouthed as the dustpan; just as the desire for revolution, for change, or for deeper individual freedom, can be so twisted as the tangle of banging metal. Real change — if it is not to decay from lack of direction — must be based on a firmer foundation than more "opinion."

For a West Berlin audience, this particular piece has great poignancy. No doubt many in the audience, recalling the Berlin Blockade and the more recent student rebellions, wonder who on which side of the fence will have the last laugh.

Miss Harder's Marionette Theater is one response to the declining influence of museums and galleries as showcases for the plastic arts.

As she explains, "I think all of us, the artist and the public, are beginning to feel a need for alternative art experiences and expression."

"For myself, I think I've found an alternative. In the marionette theater I combine my experiences with choreography and sculpture by borrowing elements from both and enlarging on them."

"In dance, for example, I eliminated the human body and turned to objects, to marionettes. The marionettes can perform movements not even my most skilled dancers can perform."

Miss Harder explains she had the thought of her sculptures as "sculpture-movements" — the way a photograph, for example, captures and preserves one moment in the movement. So it was a natural progression to move toward the marionette concept.

"In my theater, I've restored my sculpture to the flux. In other words, I've made the movements, the dance, more explicit. And, conversely, by freeing my choreography from the limitations of the human body, I've made more explicit my own concept of dance, which is sculpture put into motion."



By Ruth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

A writer has responsibilities

Susan Cooper: prize-winning children's writer

By Diane Casseberry
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wild, darkly threatening Welsh mountains where monstrous gray foxes rampage like the wind, and disappear — into mist. A curious golden-harp whose bell-like notes make lake and cloud, bracken and moor, glisten with reassuring light. King Arthur's son as a 20th-century boy, returned to aid other young crusaders of the Light in their timeless battle against the forces of the Dark.

Light conquering Dark, good besting evil — that's the course of child lives, says Susan Cooper, whose tales of magic and mystery, "The Grey King" (New York: Atheneum, \$4.95).

"Hardly an original theme," says Miss Cooper, with a round British accent. But very imaginatively done, say critics on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The fourth book in her allegorical series about the Light and the Dark, The Grey King was awarded this year's John Newbery Medal for 'the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.' An earlier book in the series, The Dark Is Rising, was both a Newbery Medal Honor Book in the U.S. and a Carnegie Medal Honor Book in Britain.

"It's been wonderful, of course," says Miss Cooper of the award. "But mostly it gives you a great sense of responsibility for the next book. Someone is saying, 'That's fine. Now do better.'"

Children's books in general are improving, according to Miss Cooper. "They're better now than ever before because they're being given

more respect as a genre, as a branch of literature," she explains. "And that's bringing in authors who 20 years ago might have been appalled at the thought of appearing on a children's (book) list."

Professional standards for authors of children's books should be as high as those for all other writers, Miss Cooper argues. "Vivid imagination, a strong sense of language, good narrative sense — they're all important."

In the reviews of her own books that she does not read ("You learn early on that the bad ones hurt, and the good ones are good for the wrong reasons"). Miss Cooper's imagery, which has been compared to that of Tolkien and C. S. Lewis, although her renowned editor of children's books, Margaret K. McElderry, describes her as "a big writer, who has a fundamental morality, a deep feeling and caring, that allow her to write about good and evil without sounding mawkish or false."

"That kind of caring about problems and solutions led Miss Cooper from Oxford University — where she was the first woman editor of the student newspaper — to a reporting job with the Sunday Times of London. While covering education, politics, and the theater, she also wrote about King Arthur, and even locomotives, for the Times' weekly children's page. "It was terrific fun," she says with a smile that would brighten a London fog. "We really did it for love."

Miss Cooper's first children's book was a novel that began as an entry for a British adventure-story competition, and promptly turned itself into the myth-filled fantasy

Caught up in the surprising development of the story and characters, she forgot about the prize and missed the contest deadline, but was discovered by a publisher.

Her seven books since then include: a biography of British author and dramatist J. B. Priestley; a "very brash" book on the U.S., written after a year's tour of the States; and five children's books — two of them dedicated to her own children, Jonathan, 10, and Kate, 8. Married to an American scientist, whose technical dissertations baffled her, Miss Cooper now lives in Winchester, Mass., and works in a quiet attic at home.

"I'm writing in the morning, and don't come down until the children get home from school," she says. "I'm out of my hermit period now — for several years I didn't want to see anyone or to do any interviews — but writing is still a very solitary thing."

When she isn't writing, she is reading. As a youngster, who gobbled up Dickens and Thackeray ("There weren't that many books being published during the early years of World War II, when I was growing up"), Miss Cooper taught her own children to read by the time they were four years old. "My husband and I believe that you can't hurt a child by teaching him at home, if he's ready to absorb it," she says. "The result is that our children aren't particularly bookish — Jonathan's a big bouncer, fellow who loves playing ball — but they are the kind of kids who pick up 10 books at the library and read them through before the week's out."

Miss Cooper knows what kinds of books Jonathan and Kate choose for themselves, and

she also is constantly reminded of how "big" children are in their reading. "They're very sharp, very detailed readers, and they like to have things neatly tied up at the end of the story," she explains. "Jonathan asks me the same kind of questions I get in letters from other children — he wants to know exactly what happened to go-and-so at the end of a certain chapter."

But it is children's "strong moral sense" that Miss Cooper feels she responds to most. "Children like to see good triumphing, and a writer must leave a child feeling hopeful at the end of a book," she says. "You can say that life is going to have some problems, but you also have a responsibility to show how those problems might be resolved."

Israel still attracts world tourists despite the unsettled atmosphere

By Shirley C. Somea
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
We tend to think of Israel as a state under siege — a rather poor, high-priced, armed camp of a country to which only the most desperate refugees or most religious pilgrims would repair.

As a tourist who has traveled the length and breadth of the country, I can say that this image is only partially accurate. It is true that soldiers are visible in many places, and that security checks at airports are extensive. Schools and playgrounds are guarded, as are many other public gathering places. Getting into the Knesset (Parliament building) in Jerusalem involves a complicated checking procedure.

Some prices are high (particularly food and transportation) and the country does have economic problems.

The soldiers are young and friendly — many of them, by the way, are women. You meet Arabs traveling on the airlines, as well as Jews. Schools and playgrounds have received imaginative attention with beautiful buildings, and innovative and colorful rooms and equipment.

And prices of many items — dresses, jewelry, artifacts, even hotel rates — are quite a bit lower.

Diverse people

Israel is a country of many peoples. Its population of just under 3 million consists of Jews from 83 different countries, from many different classes, cultures, and religious sects.

The telephone book contains a wide spectrum of names — from Adams to Zeeb. And the clothing — particularly the bedspread, is spectacularly various and colorful.

Jerusalem is a fascinating city. It is built on about seven of the Judean Hills. The buildings are all made of Jerusalem stone, or various types of limestone, and they change shades in the sun.

The Old City of Jerusalem, which is completely circled by a large wall rebuilt by Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century, is undergoing extensive renovation in the Jewish and Armenian quarters. In the Arab section, plumbing and sewers are being added. Archaeological excavations are being made before anything is built. The changes being made are beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the city.

Israel Museum

One Jerusalem attraction you must not miss is the Israel Museum. The Dead Sea Scrolls are in separate housing — a building shaped like the top of the white jar in which they were found.

There are plenty of places to stay in Jerusalem. I stayed at the Jerusalem Hilton, 300 ft. outside a high-rise and thus a landmark and an oddity, but on the inside, splendid.

Room costs seemed quite reasonable for what was offered: \$33 per person, including tax and breakfast, for a single between Nov. 15 and March 15, and \$20 per person in a double room (plus 15 percent tax and service charge).

In the suites (there are 40 of them) the prices are \$64 to \$80, and as many as three children can be accommodated in the second room. All children who stay in their parents' room are free.

Rates for the titian for Nov. 1 to Dec. 19, 1975, and Jan. 6 to Feb. 29, 1976 (for room only), were \$28 to \$30 for a single person, \$32 to \$35 for a double plus 15 percent service charge. There is no charge for children of any age when they are in their parents' room (except during the two weeks at Christmas). In general, for all hotels, rates are 10 to 14 percent cheaper in the winter season with the exception of Christmas time.

Hotel features

Other hotels in Jerusalem have special features. Tea at the traditional fine old King David is a delightful event. The facilities and services are excellent. Many rooms have a telephone in the bathroom, for example. The enormous corridors insulate sound. The 245 rooms and 20 suites are huge and elegant, and some have separate sitting areas. The hotel faces the Old City — another fine view — which also is lighted at night. The rates are: \$65 for a large room with sitting room, \$38 for a regular double, and, in 1976 during the season, this will be \$45.

A number of hotels have sprouted up in the resort town of Eilat. This fast blooming new town is built right beside the Red Sea at the top of the Gulf of Eilat Aqaba. Those I saw had pools and large lobbies. I had lunch in the Shulamit Gardens Hotel and peeked into the Laron and the Moriah. Also, in Eilat are the Neptune and the Moon Valley. The prices are quite reasonable. For example, the Moriah-Eilat Hotel rate schedule for October, 1974 to February, 1976, with breakfast was: \$14.10 for a person, \$24.80 for a double for two people, plus a 15 percent service charge. There are reductions for children.

Tel Aviv hotels

The Tel Aviv Hilton is another great hotel. Again, there are some minor inadequacies. The lobby is gaudy, and some of the colors used in the rooms could be prettier. Nonetheless, the rooms are large, comfortable, and include a fantastic view of the beaches and the sea. They all have balconies and air conditioning. The service is good. The shops are wonderful in terms of style — and often in terms of prices.

There are other hotels along the beaches of Tel Aviv and some are in the process of being built. There is a boat basin, a public swimming pool, greenery, and walkways. All in all, a far cry from the beginning of Tel Aviv on these same beaches of sand dunes in 1908.

In the fast-growing town of Beer Sheva I observed only one place to stay. This is the Desert Inn which again, can be qualified as adequate. For a double, rates are: \$8.00 to \$11.50.

Many kibbutzim have guest houses of modest rates, and welcome visitors. This needs to be checked out in advance, but they are alternative places to stay. A double room at Kfar Blum is no more than \$8. The range for kibbutzim is between \$7 to \$11.



By Gordon H. Converse, staff photographer

Visitors and natives mingle in the shadow of 'The Dome of the Rock'

Sicily — Italian island rich in glories of ancient Greece

By Kimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Palermo, Italy
We love that Norman knight, Ruggero II Guiscard, who made Sicily his kingdom in the 11th century. He fashioned a society that still attracts 20th-century travelers.

This huge Mediterranean island, within sight of the Italian mainland, has over the centuries become a sort of museum. It is a place where Arabs, Byzantines, Latins, Jews, and Normans have come and gone and left their marks. And probably there is no other place, outside of Greece itself that is so rich in monumental reminders of that country's ancient glories.

Palermo is like a book of illustrated pages we never tire of turning. A major modern Italian city, its Norman palace, exquisite Palatine chapel, splendid theater, vast cathedral, busy harbor, and baroque stucco sculpture provide the visitor with one discovery after another.

There's also suburban Monteale, easily reached from Palermo by city bus, where the glittering gold of a Byzantine cathedral's mosaics outshines many other antique mosaics we've seen in Europe and the Middle East.

When we came to Sicily for the first time, we took a small train across the island from Palermo to Agrigento to see the superb Greek temples there. The train was packed, we were the only English-speaking passengers, and everyone wanted to shake hands with us; it was a great adventure in friendship.

Recently, we realized there is so much to see on Sicily that either we would need to rent a car or take a tour. We chose the latter. If struck us as not only the less expensive but

more comfortable option. We liked the idea of leaving the driving to CIT, Italy's official tour system. A tour would provide fine buses and the services of a multilingual guide; good hotel and food stops would also be included.

Currently, a seven-day circle tour of the island on CIT, including fine hotels and food, costs about \$275 per person. During the off-season, it's possible to take just part of the tour; for example, a visitor can sign up for just the transportation.

Leaving Palermo by bus, we saw these exciting places: Segesta and Selinunte, well-preserved monuments from ancient Greece; Agrigento and its Greek temples; Piazza Armerina, a royal Roman hunting lodge with mosaic marvels; and, finally, Syracuse, with its huge Greek-Roman theater, and its cathedral that was once a temple.

Syracuse has become an industrially busy city. We found that, at the end of our journey, we would rather have spent more time up the coast in Taormina, that fabulous resort that never seems to change.

Passenger ships serve Sicilian ports and make sea trips to end from the island relatively inexpensively: From Malta and Tripoli to Syracuse; from London, Milan, Rome, Naples, and Tunis to Palermo; from Rome, Naples, Bari, and Taranto to Messina. There's also air service to Catania, Belfini's city.

Sicily for Sicilians is a way of life, and the native people have always made it clear to us that they are Sicilians first, Italians second.

And the visitor, too, experiencing the island's sunbathing, rocky headlands, lemon groves, sea vistas, and even Mt. Etna's surprise eruptions, comes to feel a certain loyalty to this irresistible isle.

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from page 1

*Peace drive

Oct. 17, 18. Representatives of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) meet in Riyadh and announce agreement that Syria will manage and control the pacification of Lebanon.

Nov. 11. The U.S. delegation at the UN votes with the Arabs in favor of a resolution warning Israel against any more Jewish settlements in Arab territories and against "profanations of the Holy places."

Nov. 15. President Elci Carter, in a news conference at Plains, Georgia, refuses to promise to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a move desired by Israel but opposed by Arabs and also by many Christian communities.

Nov. 18. Mr. Carter receives CIA director George Bush and is given a general briefing on the world situation.

Nov. 20. Mr. Carter receives Secretary of State Kissinger and hears an account of current American diplomatic projects. The Middle East was inevitably high on the list of subjects.

Nov. 23. The U.S. delegation at the UN again voted for a resolution favored by the Arabs and opposed by Israel.

This second UN resolution called on Israel to refrain from any further resettlement of Arab refugees in Arab territories occupied by Israel. The Arab theory is that any resettlement concerns Arabs as well as Israelis and should not be done by Israel unilaterally, but only after a general settlement.

Progress toward settlement may be injured in the immediate uncertainty about events in the southern part of Lebanon. Israel is edgy on the subject. The past week saw one incident of shelling from southern Lebanon into Israeli territory. Israeli tanks maneuvered near the frontier in a warning gesture. But American diplomacy was at work to persuade both Syria and Israel to be cautious and careful to avoid any move that might upset progress toward Geneva.

Washington insisted that it had confidence in the peaceable intentions of Syria. The Syrians were careful to keep their own armed units on the northern side of the Litani River, thus leaving a buffer zone between the Syrian area of control in Lebanon and the frontier of Israel. The buffer zone contains various military fragments left over from the Lebanese civil war. Some are PLO units and some are other types of Lebanese Muslim fighters. Syria cannot take responsibility for order in the buffer zone without moving its units in. But that would be highly disturbing to Israel.

If the problem of the buffer zone can be resolved, which should happen one way or another fairly quickly, then the way could be open toward Geneva. Washington is establishing its bona fides in Arab eyes as a fair intermediary.

Arabs tend to suspect that Washington will always in the end take Israel's side on every issue, no matter what the merits. Arabs must be reassured of this assumption of American subservience to Israel if Geneva is to succeed. The two votes in the UN were aimed precisely at that task — of showing the Arabs that Washington is capable of impartiality, even during the transition from a Republican to a Democratic administration.

Thus American diplomacy is pushing ahead toward a Middle East settlement unruffled by the problems of transition. The operation is certainly continuing with the knowledge of the President-elect, hence presumably with his approval. It would have been irresponsible of him to allow the operation to proceed had he any thought of cancelling it once he is in the White House.

American diplomacy also is continuing its pressure for a Rhodesia settlement, although the move is less visible on the surface than those in the Middle East. At the moment, the problem is to bring the warring rival black factions together on the formula for the transition from minority to majority rule. The white Rhodesians are more or less committed, albeit reluctantly, to 18 months from now. No black faction wants to find itself outflanked on this point by a rival. Status in the black community is at stake. Dr. Kissinger is reported to regard the problem as inevitable. He allegedly forewarned it and does not regard it as anything more than a routine and manageable difficulty on the road to agreement.

*Moscow's Olympics

The Soviets are expected to bend every effort to ensure that such programs present Soviet achievements in the most favorable ways.

Observers point to the strenuous activities of CBS as a case in point. At a time when CBS has slid in the prime-time ratings, the network has sent a number of officials here trying to outbid ABC (which covered the Montreal games at a reported fee of \$25 million) and NBC. Most recently, the chairman of CBS, William Paley, flew here to his private jet for talks with Sergei Lapin, chairman of the state radio and television committee, and with Ignaty Novikov, chairman of the organizing committee for the 1980 games.

Mr. Paley was preceded by Arthur Taylor, former president of CBS, Robert Wussler, president of CBS-TV, accompanied both men.

A month ago, CBS signed a cooperation agreement with the Soviets providing for exchanges of films on entertainment and general-interest programs. CBS also filmed highlights of the Moscow circus, and these are to be presented in the U.S. later this year.

CBS spokesmen deny that either the joint agreement (similar to ones Moscow had made earlier with the other two networks) or the circus program was connected with bargaining for the games. But those aware of Soviet negotiating techniques say the pattern is familiar.

*Cactus rustlers

Arms, and shades desert highways and Spanish-style homes with the splendor of sky-high green candelabra.

The thieves sneak into the desert at night, hack the cactus off at the roots, and sell the plant to permissive wholesalers or unwary tourists for big money.

A 1929 Arizona native-plant law protects more than 200 trees and plants, permitting their removal only with written permission from the state Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture. The commission issues permits and tags that must be kept for the life of the plant. Saguaro tags cost \$2; all others, \$1.

A state cactus patrol, four licensed and armed law enforcement officers from the Agriculture and Horticulture Commission, search the state for "illegal harvesters," as they sometimes call them — inspecting nurseries and backyards for untended plants; rifling autos, trucks, buses, and jeeps for hidden cacti.

Says Richard A. Countryman, head of the four-man cactus corps: "Cactus stealing is as profitable as cattle rustling was when the West was wild."

The anti-rustling force's biggest bust netted 560 plants, including an 18-inch saguaro, hidden under the floorboards of a truck loaded with

*Parliament reopens

fact on inflation, and to seek a lasting reduction in unemployment.

Again, few members of any party would challenge these goals. The problem for Prime Minister James Callaghan's government is to simultaneously to assuage and discipline hungry trade unions, to encourage industrial leaders, and to satisfy the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Britain is a sound enough investment for further loans until Britain can move in the direction of again paying their own way in the world.

Coincidentally but significantly on the eve of the opening of Parliament, the Cabinet heard the terms of a team of IMF inspectors are likely to recommend for the \$3.5 billion loan the government has requested of the fund. Reiter says the IMF will probably want tighter restraints on public borrowing in Britain than were thought likely when the loan was first requested.

Alongside this must be seen the government's declared intention to reintroduce in the new session of Parliament its bill to nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, blocked in the last session by delaying tactics in the Conservative-dominated House of Lords. The government's critics at home and abroad see this measure as pandering too much to the trade unions and left wing of the Labour Party. Government moves in this direction have in

The Soviets are making enormous efforts to prepare for the games. They are building a third international airport terminal and new hotels and other facilities. But they have a big shortage of Western currency with which to buy needed equipment from abroad.

Asking a high price for the U.S. TV rights, the most lucrative of all the TV rights being sold, is one way of recouping some of the money being spent in other areas. The price — the precise figure is not available here — also reflects Moscow's awareness of how badly U.S. networks want the games.

Both CBS and NBC are said to realize how much prestige and advertising revenue ABC has gained by showing recent games.

The networks are thought to believe that: • The Moscow site makes the 1980 games more unusual and will allow for feature material on Soviet life, the Kremlin, museums, and so on to be screened between events.

• Viewers tend to turn their sets on before and leave them on after games broadcasts, thus lifting ratings for adjoining programs. This in turn could lead to higher advertising rates for those programs as well as for broadcasts of the games themselves.

According to the entertainment trade newspaper Variety in New York, NBC and ABC have each offered \$70 million for the games rights. This could not be confirmed in Moscow.

lumber. The smallest was an out of state tourist stopped for speeding by state police, who reached into a pocket for his identification and stabbed himself on a pilfered pincushion.

On one hand, the cactus crew has the pleasure of preserving the dwindling supply of native Arizona plants. On the other, there is the frustrating knowledge that most cactus thieves slip away.

In fact, despite 25 arrests last year, and \$1 million sales in plant tags so far this year, agriculture experts here estimate that as many cacti are harvested illegally as legally.

In recent months, the cactus cops have detected a new and troubling pattern. As arrests have increased — 30 since last July, an amount comparable to a normal 12-month period — Mr. Countryman and his assistants have found that local drug dealers are moonlighting as cactus thieves.

Lucrative sales of cacti, he says, are considerably safer than drug sales since drug dealing is a felony and cactus rustling is only a misdemeanor.

Nonetheless there are stiff penalties for pilfering or damaging a protected plant, from a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 to a prison sentence up to one year in jail, or both, for each offense.

*Carter

cludes that the erosion of the military balance, now occurring in Europe could eventually threaten peace and vital U.S. interests. The foreign policy section of the study setting national priorities was supervised by Henry Owen, described by Carter himself as one of three advisers with whom he had spent more time than with any other foreign policy experts.

But is the United States reacting to the Soviet Union or the other way round? There is a satisfactory answer to this question — at least not one that will ever satisfy both sides.

There is only one way to break the action-reaction cycle. Any buildup of the kind a Carter administration might plan would take some time to get going, so that in the early stages there would still be room for negotiation.

Therefore at the same time as announcing plans the administration were to present to the Kremlin with a clear alternative to the policy of arms control in Europe, those Soviet leaders who are less inclined to waste money on weapons would be given an opportunity to argue it out with the Kremlin hawks. The pace of the buildup would then be adjusted to accord with the Kremlin response and the action-reaction cycle in Europe might at least be slowed down.

The promise held out by the Carter administration is sometimes compared with that laid out by John F. Kennedy. But it ought not to be forgotten that the Kennedy administration began with an arms buildup in response to what was perceived as a missile gap.

Kennedy later conceded that no such gap existed, but the buildup had acquired a momentum of its own, and the Kremlin naturally felt compelled to respond in kind. Even the Nixon administration, which was to achieve much in the field of arms control than any other, insisted on going ahead with the MIRV program which greatly increased the number of warheads in U.S. missiles.

The MIRV program was presented as an answer to the Soviet buildup which itself was answer to the Kennedy buildup.

Nixon and Kissinger disregarded the views of those who argued that the MIRV program would greatly complicate the strategic arms talks, but this was exactly what happened. Only some years later did Kissinger concede, as did Kennedy before him, that he wished he had worked out the implications of a MIRV world more thoroughly in 1969.

But by then it was too late, for the Russians were determined to catch up. Thus the major defense policy decisions made at the beginning of both the Kennedy and the Nixon administrations came to be regretted by the people responsible for them.

If similar decisions are made by the Carter administration, whether in the field of conventional or strategic arms, history is bound to repeat itself. The Soviet Union has certainly been building up its military power both strategically and conventionally, but the Kremlin has found in the past that the United States could not bargain seriously with it until its forces began to look menacing. The SALT talks did not begin in earnest until the Soviet Union looked like reaching parity with the United States. It is conceivable that one reason for the buildup of Soviet forces in Europe is the belief in Moscow that this is a prerequisite for serious negotiations about arms reductions in Europe.

Certainly Washington has made no secret of its own belief in bargaining chips as a major factor in arms negotiations. Jimmy Carter has the rare psychological opportunity, which comes only at the beginning of an administration, to find out whether this is so. The Kremlin expects new initiatives and proposals from him and may well be in a mood to respond. It will have to live with him for a long time, perhaps even for eight years, and it would no doubt prefer to start on the right foot.

Neither Washington nor Moscow will give one another something for nothing and no one is suggesting that they should. But there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Jimmy Carter would not be risking anything if taking initiative toward the Kremlin and no man is taking a great deal both for himself and for the world.

Sir Ralph, Sir John on Broadway again

By John Beaufort

New York
Six years ago this month David Storey's "Home" brought John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson to Broadway in memorably moving performances as inmates of a mental institution. "No Man's Land," at the Longacre Theater, reunites the eminent knights in a darkly comic Harold Pinter enigma about a prosperous but alcoholic man of letters (Sir Ralph) and his casually acquired guest (Sir John), a down-at-the-heels poet.

As usual in Mr. Pinter's intermingling of the literal and surreal, "No Man's Land" presents on the surface a foursquarely naturalistic situation. (Incidentally, the precise balance of the writing is beautifully matched in the architectural balance of John Lury's austere elegant set, with its two columns and oval surround of gray-curtained windows.) First, the prosperous literary host is served — or perhaps dominated — by two menacing menials (Michael Kitchen and Terence Harvey). Their immediate hostility in the seedy intruder helter-skelter tensions and creates the threat of a conflict that remains, however, but a threat. The play's comic relief can be uncommonly comic. But comedy and theatrical surprises are inseparable from the underlying seriousness. The elements blend in the lucid perspectives of Peter Hall's staging.

The substance of "No Man's Land" emerges in the series of reminiscences, oblique digressions, and flights of fancy on the part of the two Uppinghams. Their allusions range from references to a nearby pub, where Spooner (Sir John) apparently does odd jobs and conducts literary soirees, to their past university acquaintanceship, infidelities, and contrasting achievements. Some of the humor is bawdy and some of the serious moments are touching.

As Spooner, Sir John can be obsequious,



Ralph Richardson and John Gielgud in Harold Pinter's 'No Man's Land'

boastful, self-serving, and in the end rather pitifully beseeching as he begs to be made Pinter's secretary. His physical aspect is "literary," from the sandals and baggy gray suit to the spectacles and frazzled blonde wig. Sir Ralph's Pinter, on the other hand, is implacable, immaculately tailored, dominating — though how far he dominates the two retainers is obviously open to question. Whether spouting Pinter talk or listening to each other, the two great Britons are models of what the histrionic art can achieve in the way of exploiting every

nuance of a complex script. Their two supporting players provide the counterforce essential to keep the pressure excitingly high.

A dramatist who loses off a word like "periphrastic" (a roundabout way of saying things and tantalizes audiences with enigma variations in writing his own kind of mystery play. Not a whodunit but a what-does-it-mean? Reference to such matters as gold and cross, the salvation of England, the socioeconomic structure, the lost past, the race not run, the disappearing coin, financial calamity, hard times, and the financial adviser who (like Godot) never comes — these suggest the metaphor of England itself and its present difficulties. But each to his own guessing game. If Pinter could not outmaneuver us (and himself), he would not be Pinter.

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French/German

De petits groupes tranquilles aident à combler l'apartheid

(Extrait d'un article paru en français à la page 8)

par June Goodwin
Correspondante du
Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg. Avec presque tous les noirs et quelques blancs d'Afrique du Sud opposés à des degrés différents à la politique officielle de développement séparé des races, les gens arrivent à contourner les lois et à établir des contacts humains par-dessus la ligne de démarcation.

L'une des meilleures sources de contact durant des années a été les églises et les organisations paroissiales par les églises. Celles-ci varient de l'apparition occasionnelle du pasteur noir Sam Buti dans les réunions de l'église réformée blanche afrikander à la lutte persévérante, vieille de 13 ans, contre l'apartheid du Christian Institute (l'institut chrétien) qui a des bureaux dans les villes du pays.

Le Christian Institute, une organisation inscrite sur la liste noire et qui, par conséquent, ne peut recevoir de l'argent d'outre-mer, est un forum où noirs, hommes de couleur (métis) et blancs parlent librement entre eux comme des égaux. (Des fauconniers et des marteaux ont été peints sur les bâtiments du Christian Institute et ses membres ont été emprisonnés, harcelés ou bannis — entravés dans leurs mouvements et leurs actions.)

Néanmoins, beaucoup de jeunes Afrikaners se détachent des églises pour se tourner vers les mouvements black-consciousness et black-power (la conscience noire et le pouvoir noir) afin de stimuler leur respect de soi, parce qu'ils considèrent que la religion leur a fait défaut. Par conséquent l'église,

souvent flexible en Afrique du Sud, s'incline en certains domaines dans la direction de la black-consciousness.

Le Rév. Abel Hendricks, président de l'église multiraciale méthodiste dit que la « conscience noire » est un élément nécessaire qui proclame : « Homme blanc, tu n'es pas mon créateur, c'est Dieu qui l'est. »

M. Hendricks a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie dans une cabane de toile au milieu de cabanes de toile dans un faubourg peuplé de gens de couleur de la ville du Cap. (Il vit toujours au même endroit, mais pas dans une cabane.)

Il décrit l'Afrique du Sud comme « saturée de craintes » et dit : « Nous faisons un dialogue de sourds. » Néanmoins il s'active à donner des allocutions sur le point de vue des noirs à ceux qu'il appelle « ses auditeurs blancs comme lui. »

Etant donné que les églises sont parmi les quelques endroits où il est légal que blancs et noirs se rencontrent, quelques groupes multiraciaux recherchent le parrainage des églises. Le Centre, un groupe théâtral multiracial de Cape Town (la ville du Cap) a été installé depuis dix ans dans l'église anglicane.

Sous les auspices de l'église anglicane St. Saviour (St. Sauveur) de Claremont, un restaurant appelé « la porte ouverte » sert le repas de midi à des gens de toutes races. Il étend ses activités tranquillement vers l'organisation d'allocutions données à l'heure du déjeuner.

Maintenant dans sa troisième année, « la porte ouverte » est imitée par la Soup Kitchen (la bonne soupe) de

Rendebosch, un autre faubourg de la ville du Cap, et un endroit similaire sera probablement ouvert à Pietermaritzburg.

A travers toute l'Afrique du Sud des organismes blancs d'assistance légale ont été mis en place pour aider noirs et gens de couleur à s'ouvrir la voie dans le maquis des lois de l'apartheid gouvernant leurs activités.

Un organisme de ce genre est le Black Sash (le châssis noir) qui a été formé en 1955. Pourvu d'un personnel composé de volontaires, pour la plupart des femmes, il est l'un des parrains du Athlone Advice Office (Bureau de conseils Athlone) près du Cap. Ce bureau qui reçoit aussi des fonds du South African Institute of Racial Relations and Bantu Welfare (Institut sud-africain pour les relations raciales et l'assistance sociale des Bantoustans), donne des conseils juridiques gratuits.

Mme Noel Robb, qui dirige ce bureau dit : « Moi à part les rapports entre maître et serviteur, ce service est le seul endroit où je rencontre des noirs. » Elle déclare que les femmes qui travaillent au centre doivent être soigneusement sélectionnées parce qu'il faut « parler aux gens poliment, comme à des égaux. » Elle ajoute qu'elle ne permettrait pas à certains de ses propres parents de venir ici parce que « ils parlent d'une certaine façon. »

Mme Robb a aussi noté qu'en général les rapports de l'Afrikaner envers ses serviteurs sont meilleurs que ceux des gens d'expression anglaise. L'Afrikaner parle souvent la propre langue des noirs et est plus aimable que ne le sont les Afrikaners-du-Sud anglais,

souvent conscients des classes sociales.

Dans beaucoup de centres d'assistance légale de tout le pays des avocats blancs offrent volontairement leurs services jour par semaine pour aider les Afrikaners — mais leurs noms demeurent secrets pour prévenir les représailles gouvernementales.

Une discrétion similaire est pratiquée par beaucoup d'hommes d'affaires éclairés qui font progresser les noirs des postes qu'ils ne devraient pas occuper légalement ou qui donnent des avantages supérieurs à ceux autorisés par la loi.

De bons rapports personnels de travail (aussi que la crainte du peuplement blanc et le fait que la plupart des grèves sont illégales) sont les raisons pour lesquelles les grèves ne sont suivies à 100% lorsqu'elles sont fâchées à l'appel des leaders noirs.

Du point de vue culturel, le théâtre multiracial est de la plus haute importance comme un débouché pour la créativité traitant de la question black. Des groupes privés importants de mixed-theater (théâtre mixte) de Port Elizabeth, par exemple, ont représenté des pièces bien connues telles que « Sizwe Bansi is Dead ». (Allusion satirique à l'indépendance du Transvaal.)

À East-London, une cité portuaire industrielle du sud, le directeur du théâtre Errol Theron dit que presque le seul contact franchement égal entre races a lieu dans son Window Theatre (la fenêtre). Mais une subvention accordée à ce théâtre par l'Anglo-American Corporation vient à expiration à la fin de l'année en cours.

Kleine, friedliche Gruppen helfen die Apartheid überbrücken

(Auszug aus einem Artikel, der auf Seite 6 erscheint.)

Von June Goodwin
Korrespondentin des
Christian Science Monitors

Johannesburg. In der Republik Südafrika stehen beinahe alle Schwarzen und einige Weiße der offiziellen politischen Linie einer getrennten Entwicklung der Rassen mehr oder weniger ablehnend gegenüber, und so gelangt es vielen, die Gesetze zu überbrücken und trotz der Trennung Kontakte herzustellen.

Es waren unter anderem hauptsächlich die Kirchen und die von Kirchen geförderten Organisationen, die im Laufe der Jahre eine Möglichkeit zu solchen Kontakten boten. Diese rangieren von den gelegentlichen Streiktagen des schwarzen Geistlichen Sam Buti in Versammlungen des Weißen reformierten, afrikanisch-anglikanischen Kirche bis zu dem hartnäckigen 13-jährigen Kampf gegen die Apartheid durch das Christian Institute, das in den Städten überall im Land Büros hat.

Das Christian Institute, das auf die schwarze Liste gesetzt wurde und deshalb keine Gelder aus Übersee entgegennehmen kann, ist ein Forum, wo Schwarze, Farbige (Mischlinge) und Weiße offen und als Ebenbürtige sprechen. (Hämmer und Sichel wurden auf Gebäuden des Instituts gemalt, und Leute, die mit ihm zu tun hatten, wurden verhaftet, belästigt oder geächtet — ihre Bewegungsfreiheit und Tätigkeit wurden eingeschränkt.)

Viele junge Afrikaner wenden sich jedoch von der Kirche ab und den Bewegungen zu, die das schwarze Bewusstsein und die schwarze Macht fördern wollen, um ihrer Selbstachtung Auftrieb zu verleihen, da sie glauben,

ihre Religion habe sie im Stich gelassen. Daher macht die oft flexible Kirche in Südafrika in einigen Punkten Zugeständnisse an das „schwarze Bewusstsein“.

Reverend Abel Hendricks, der farbige Präsident der vielrassigen Methodistenkirche, die 2,5 Millionen Mitglieder hat, sagt, das „schwarze Bewusstsein“ sei ein notwendiges Element, das hartnäckig erklärt: „Weißer Mann, nicht du, sondern Gott hat mich erschaffen.“

Hendricks hat beinahe sein ganzes Leben lang in einer Blechhütte mitten zwischen anderen Blechhütten in einem farbigen Vorort von Kapstadt gelebt. (Er lebt noch im selben Vorort, aber nicht mehr in einer Hütte.)

Er beschreibt Südafrika als „von Furcht erfüllt“ und sagt: „Wir reden aneinander vorbei.“ Doch er ist aktiv und hält vor seiner „illenweissen“ Zuhörerschaft, wie er sie nennt, Vorträge über das schwarze Standpunkt.

Den Kirchen zu den wenigen Plätzen zählen, wo es den Weißen und Schwarzen erlaubt ist, zusammenzukommen, suchen einige vielrassige Gruppen den Schutz der Kirchen. Das Center, eine vielrassige Schauspielgruppe in Kapstadt, hat seit zehn Jahren seinen Sitz in der anglikanischen Kirche.

Unter der Schirmherrschaft der anglikanischen St. Saviour-Kirche in Claremont werden in einem Restaurant, das sich Open Door nennt, zur Mittagszeit alle Rassen bedient. Im stillen geht man zu Ansprachen während der Mittagstagszeiten.

Das Open-Door-Restaurant, das nun drei Jahre besteht, wird von der Soup Kitchen in Rendebosch, einem anderen

Vorort von Kapstadt, nachgeahmt; und etwas ähnliches mag in Pietermaritzburg eingerichtet werden.

Überall in Südafrika wurden von Weißen Organisationen für Rechtsberatung geschaffen, durch die den Schwarzen und Farbigen geholfen wird, das Dickicht der Apartheid-Gesetze zu durchdringen, die ihr Leben beherrschen.

Eine solche Organisation ist Black Sash, die 1955 gegründet wurde. Freiwillige, hauptsächlich Frauen, sind in ihr tätig, und sie ist eine der Organisationen, die für das Athlone Advice Office (eine Beratungsstelle) in der Nähe von Kapstadt verantwortlich ist. Dieses Büro, das auch von dem südafrikanischen Institut für Rassenbeziehungen und Bantu-Wohlfahrt finanziell unterstützt wird, erteilt kostenlosen Rat in Rechtsangelegenheiten.

Noel Robb, die Vorsteherin des Büros, sagt: „Neben der Herr-Diener-Beziehung ist dieses Büro die einzige Stelle, wo ich mit Schwarzen zusammenkomme.“ Sie sagt, daß Frauen, die in diesem Büro arbeiten, eingehend geprüft werden müssen, da hier die Menschen „als Ebenbürtige höflich angesprochen“ werden müssen. Sie fügte hinzu, daß sie einige ihrer eigenen Verwandten nicht kommen lassen würde, da „sie eine gewisse Art zu sprechen an sich haben.“

Noel Robb wies außerdem darauf hin, daß im allgemeinen die Afrikaner ein besseres Verhältnis zu ihren Bediensteten haben als die englisch sprechende Bevölkerung. Oft sprechen die Afrikaner die Muttersprache der Schwarzen und sind freundlicher als die häufig klassenbewußten englischen

Südafrikaner.

Überall im Land stellen in vielen Zentren für die Rechtsberatung weiße Anwälte einmal in der Woche ihre Dienste kostenlos zur Verfügung, um den Afrikanern zu helfen — ihre Namen jedoch werden geheimgehalten, um Repressalien seitens der Regierung zu verhindern.

Ähnliche Diskretion wird von vielen vorurteilsfreien weißen Geschäftsteilnehmern geübt, die entweder Schwarze zu Positionen befördern, die sie laut Gesetz nicht innehaben dürfen, oder ihnen Arbeitsvergünstigungen geben, die das Gesetz nicht vorsieht.

Gute zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen am Arbeitsplatz (sowie Furcht, die Stellung zu verlieren und die Tatsache, daß die meisten Streiks illegal sind) sind der Grund, warum allgemeine Streiks nicht 100 Prozent wirksam sind, wenn sie von den schwarzen Führern ausgerufen werden.

Auf der kulturellen Seite spielt das vielrassige Theater eine überaus wichtige Rolle, da es ein Ventil für die Kunst ist, die durch die Schwarz-Weiß-Frage hervorgerufen wird. Zum Beispiel haben bedeutende private, gemischte Schauspielgruppen in Port Elizabeth weltbekannte Schauspiele wie „Sizwe Bansi is Dead“ aufgeführt.

In East London, einer industriellen Hafenstadt im Süden, sagt der Intendant, Errol Theron, daß beinahe der einzige echte Kontakt zwischen den Rassen in der Stadt, und zwar als Gleichgestellte, in seinem Window-Theater erfolge. Aber eine finanzielle Beihilfe, die diesem Theater von der Anglo-American Corporation gewährt wurde, läuft Ende dieses Jahres ab.

French/German

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page)

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page Home Forum (Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Un don de semences

Au printemps dernier une nouvelle amie m'offrit des semences de ses fleurs pour mon jardin. Je me rendis compte que ce don était bien plus que quelques graines dans une enveloppe. C'était une expression de reconnaissance, une façon originale de dire merci pour notre amitié. Ce don égaya mon jardin pendant tout l'été d'une belle tache de couleur.

En y pensant à ce moment-là, je me rappelai une phrase de Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé, ou le Claf des Écritures, qui me révèle une signification encore plus profonde de ce don. Le Dévouement et l'Entendement divin et exprimés dans la conscience individuelle de l'homme. Cette identité n'est ni définie ni confinée par des dimensions et des limitations physiques. On la trouve dans l'individualité spirituelle infinie, non dans la personnalité matérielle finie.

On peut comparer l'homme à un paquet d'illimité de semences, chacune d'entre elles étant une pensée pure émanant de l'Entendement divin. Parmi ces pensées se trouvent les pensées parfaites telles que la sagesse et l'humilité, le foyer et le bonheur, la place et le but. Inhérentes à chaque semence, ou pensée, se trouve tout ce qui est nécessaire à son plein développement et à sa floraison.

Dans plusieurs de ses paraboles, Christ Jésus se servit du symbole de la semence

fleurs me rappelait constamment la gamme infinie d'idées belles et intelligentes que Dieu déroule à jamais dans Son reflet spirituel, l'homme.

Le Science Chrétienne révèle que l'identité réelle et éternelle de l'homme est spirituelle, non matérielle. Cette identité, qui doit être discernée et manifestée plus clairement, ici et maintenant, est composée de qualités spirituelles émanant de l'unique Entendement divin et exprimées dans la conscience individuelle de l'homme. Cette identité n'est ni définie ni confinée par des dimensions et des limitations physiques. On la trouve dans l'individualité spirituelle infinie, non dans la personnalité matérielle finie.

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pour représenter la Parole de Dieu et Ses idées spirituelles. Dans l'une d'elles, il parla d'un semeur qui sortit pour semer dans son champ. Mais une partie de la semence tomba le long du chemin et les oiseaux vinrent et la mangèrent. Et la semence qui tomba dans les endroits pierreux fut brûlée par la chaleur. Une partie de la semence tomba parmi les épines et celles-ci l'étouffèrent. Une autre partie, dit Jésus, tomba dans la bonne terre : elle donna du fruit, un grain cent, un autre soixante, un autre trente. »

Il faut donc qu'il y ait une préparation adéquate de la terre — la conscience humaine — si la semence — la Parole de Dieu — doit germer et prendre racine. Nous devons garder notre pensée ouverte et réceptive à ces idées spirituelles de Dieu dont se développent en nous et portent des fruits. Les « semailles » contre lesquels il faut se prémunir sont des pensées destructives telles que la doute, la crainte, la jalousie et la haine, qui nous dérobent notre paix et notre joie. Avec patience et persévérance nous pouvons extirper de la conscience les tentations étouffantes de l'égoïsme et de la sensualité, de la matérialité et de la physicalité. Le jardinier, dont les fleurs apportent la beauté non

seulement à son propre jardin mais égayent tout le voisinage, ne peut rien laisser au hasard. Il sait que s'il remplit son rôle avec fidélité la loi divine du déroulement et de la croissance lui assurera une récompense.

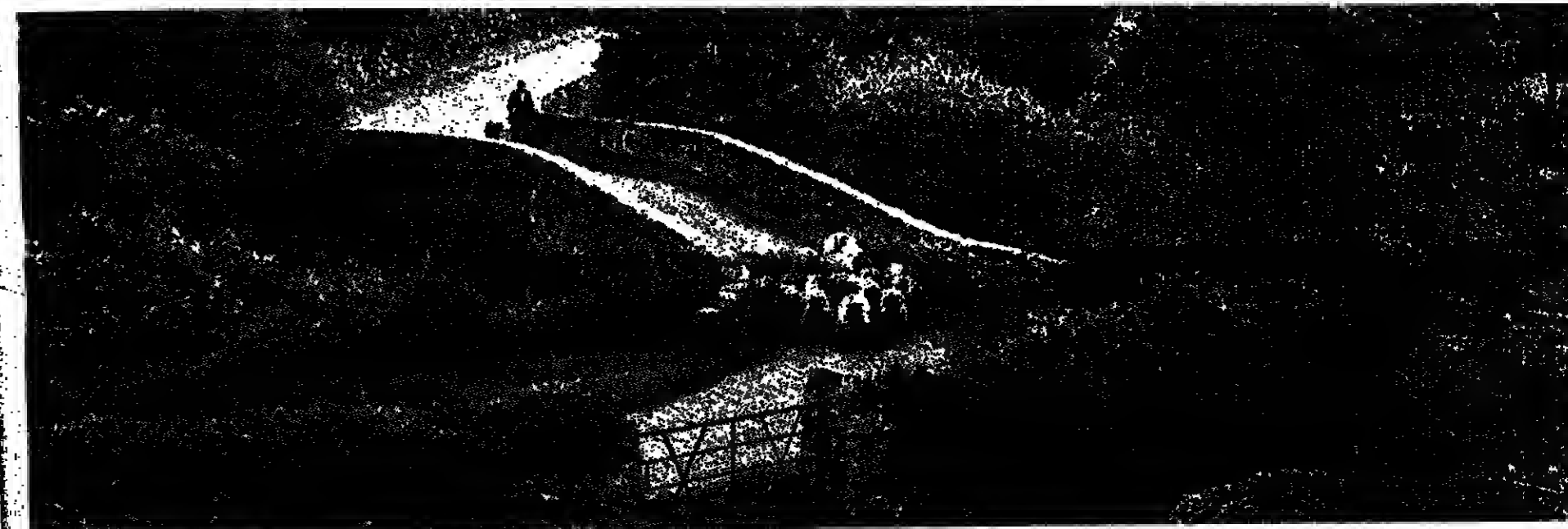
Aliment et chérissant chaque pensée pure émanant de l'Entendement divin, nous trouverons dans notre propre conscience ce lieu de semences qui portent des fruits dans des vies pleines de bonheur et de santé. Nous découvrons ainsi notre véritable identité et notre noble destinée. Christ Jésus s'exprima ainsi à ce sujet : « Si vous portez beaucoup de fruit, c'est ainsi que mon Père sera glorifié, et que vous serez mes disciples. »

Science et Santé, p. 508; Voir Matthieu 13:8; Jean 15:8.

* Christian Science, prononcer "kristion" "essence"

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé, ou le Claf des Écritures, de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en français en regard du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, ou le Claf des Écritures, de Mary Baker Eddy, en anglais. Les deux livres sont publiés par la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Sheep, shepherd, and dog head for home in County Down, Northern Ireland

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page)

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels (Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Ein Geschenk von Samenkörnern

Ein neuer Freund schenkte mir im vergangenen Frühjahr Samen für meinen Garten, die er selbst gezeichnet hatte. Es wurde mir klar, daß dieses Geschenk viel mehr war als nur eine Tüte mit einigen kleinen Körnern. Es war ein Ausdruck der Wertschätzung — eine originelle Art, asiatische Dank für unsere Freundschaft auszudrücken. Durch dieses Geschenk leuchtete mein Garten den ganzen Sommer lang in entzückenden Farben.

Als ich damals darüber nachdachte, erinnerte ich mich an eine Stelle aus dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, die eine noch tiefere Bedeutung des Geschenks offenbarte. Die Entdeckung und Gründung der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt: „Die einzige Intelligenz, oder Substanz eines Gedankens, eines Semens oder einer Blume ist Gott, der Schöpfer derselben.“ Und auf der gleichen Seite führt sie fort: „Der Same bel sich selbst ist der reine Gedanke, der von dem göttlichen Gemüt ausgeht.“

Dadurch, daß ich jedes Samenkorn als Verkörperung einer geistigen Idee betrachtete, die ihren Ursprung in Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, hat, nahm meine Gartenarbeit eine ganz neue Dimension an — eine geistige. Die Vielfalt an Formen, Fer-

ben und Schönheit auf jedem Blumenbeet erinnerte mich ständig an die unendlich vielen schönen und intelligenten Ideen, die Gott ewiglich in Seiner geistigen Widerspiegelung, dem Menschen, entwirft.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß die wirkliche und ewige Identität des Menschen geistig, nicht materiell, ist. Diese Identität, die hier und jetzt klarer erkannt und zum Ausdruck gebracht werden muß, besteht aus geistigen Eigenschaften, die dem einen göttlichen Gemüt entspringen und in dem individuellen Bewußtsein des Menschen ausgedrückt werden. Diese Identität wird durch physische Dimensionen oder Begrenzungen weder bestimmt noch eingeschränkt. Sie wird in der unendlichen geistigen Individualität wahrgenommen, und nicht in einer endlichen materiellen Persönlichkeit.

Der Mensch kann mit einem Päckchen nie ausgehenden Samens verglichen werden, und jedes Körnchen ist der „reine Gedanke, der von dem göttlichen Gemüt ausgeht“. Diese Gedanken schließen die vollkommensten Ideen von Gesundheit und Harmonie, Heim und Glück, Platz und Zweck ein. Jeder Gedanke, oder jedes Samenkorn, trägt bereits das in sich, was es zur vollen Entwicklung und zum Erblühen benötigt.

In einigen seiner Gleichnisse benutzte Christus Jesus das Symbol des Samens, um das Wort Gottes und Seine geistigen Ideen zu erklären. In einem erzählte er von einem Sämann, der hineinging, sein Feld zu bestellen. Einige Samenkörner jedoch fielen an den Weg, und die Vögel kamen und fraßen sie auf. Und der Same, der auf felsigen Boden gefallen war, verwelkte bald in der Hitze. Einige Samen fielen unter die Dornen und wurden erstickt. Doch Jesus sagte: „Etliches fiel auf ein gutes Land und trug Frucht; etliches hundertfältig, etliches sechzigfältig, etliches dreißigfältig.“

Der Boden, das menschliche Bewußtsein, muß also richtig bearbeitet werden, wenn der Same, das Wort Gottes, keimen und Wurzeln lassen soll. Wir müssen aufgeschlossen und empfänglich sein, wenn Gottes geistige Ideen sich in uns entwickeln und Früchte tragen sollen. Wir müssen uns vor den „Vögeln“ schützen — solchen zerstörenden Gedanken wie Zweifel, Furcht, Eifersucht und Haß, die uns unsere Friedens- und unserer Freude bereuben. Geduld und Beharrlichkeit müssen wir die hemmenden Versuchungen der Selbstsucht und Sinnlichkeit, Materialität und Körperlichkeit in unserem Bewußtsein ausjäten. Ein Gärtner, dessen Blumen nicht nur seinen eigenen Garten verschö-

nern, sondern auch die ganze Nachbarschaft schmücken, kann nichts dem Zufall überlassen. Er weiß, daß ihm das göttliche Gesetz der Entfaltung und des Wachstums sicheren Erfolg verspricht, wenn er seine Arbeit treu ausführt.

Wenn wir jeden reinen Gedanken, der von dem göttlichen Gemüt stammt, haben und hagen, werden wir in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein jenes Geschenk von Samenkörnern finden, und Glück und Gesundheit in unserem Leben sind ihre Früchte. Auf diese Weise werden wir unsere wahre Identität und unsere edle Bestimmung entdecken; Christus Jesus drückte es folgendermaßen aus: „Darin wird mein Vater verherrlicht, daß ihr viel Frucht bringet und werdet meine Jünger.“

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 508; s. Mt. 13:8-9; Johannes 15:8.

* Christian Science, sprich: "kristion" "essence"

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lehrbüchern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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"The Lake Palace Udaipur, 1873": Photograph by Colin Murray

Courtesy of The Boston Public Library

Capturing silence

Can a photograph be called *soundless*? Can it be *glacial* in its stillness?

As contained as a butterfly in a bell jar, the scene at "The Lake Palace Udaipur, 1873" does not move. The very air of India seems embalmed in this breathless work. "It is a triumph over remoteness of situation, heat, dust and damp," Clark Worwick, photographer and researcher, writes of photographs and period.

A triumph of remoteness, we might say. The slow, stop-time technique of the 19th century which fixed all bodies of water in perpetual repose is especially apt here. The photo's pictureless motionlessness blends with the fairytale nature of the palace and the classic vigil of the men; it epitomizes "The Last Empire," as the Asia House Gallery called an exhibition of this era in India.

The late 19th century was a time of photographic experimentation in other ways and other places, too. Americans went west, camera-bearers strong among them; Europeans headed to India, there to record weird and distant lands and people. "In an era without the telephone, without films or television, the photograph — the 'view' taken by professional

and amateur alike — presented most of what was exotic, far off yet visible, timely, or just plain strange to a public avid for images, whether in England or India," Worwick writes.

With the mutiny of 1857 quelled, a vast array of photographers worked in India in the last quarter of the century, photographing the trip of Victoria, the first Empress of India, or moving among the untamed Himalayas and the Shangri-la reaches of Nepal. Under the heading "Rouge and Shepherd," a dozen or more photographers took such photographs. Bearing several titles, lodged in several Indian cities, selling thousands of such views, the firm has been called "one of the most interesting aggregations of photograph talent assembled anywhere during the 19th century. Throughout the Victorian period, it became the thing to have done" — a formal portrait by the firm . . . in a situation which would best reflect (the subject's) station in society."

Of the ten or so superlative photographers long known — if wrongly — under the single name of Bourne, Colin Murray must be men-

sured near the top on the evidence of this evocative work of 1873. Like others before him, the photographer toured India and later included his view in "Photographs of Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana." Still later, Murray succeeded Bourne, carrying on with the former partner's old camera in 13 x 8 shots which tended to confuse the work of the two men.

Despite new knowledge of Murray, the photographer still seems as anonymous and exotic as the characters of his period piece. Cut out against the stillness of the water, the men are like surreal boatmen from another world — droves awaiting a princely passenger to take to an equally unreal castle across a visionary body of water. The mass of the boat slices out its own shape; it is a vaguely sinister vacuum against white surface rivaled for eternity by the eye of the photographer and the process of his camera.

Murray's vision, his detached and reverential attitude toward specimen India, matched the notions of the Englishman at home and abroad. In India, the century of pure profit and blissful trade was over with

the revolt of 1857. If there is no sense of disaster in the photographs of "The Last Empire," of what historians call "the acalyamic upheaval of 1857," nonetheless it feels that the photographer has imbibed the notion of India as separate feudal state. He, like his countrymen, defers to its traditional bound nature and fears its faces. "Native," historians record, "were kept at a safe and cool distance, for which of them, after all, could truly be trusted." Rebellion had proved there was truth in this fear but the glare rendered India more bizarre than humor. There is almost no hint in the eloquently retold photos of British India from 1845-1911 that this was an evolving people who work in the following decade lay 23,000 miles of railroad tracks; no sense of this in the present-in-aspect — "the lake palace of Udaipur." It is not really a place "captured" most in toto, as the photographer's admiring claim. As much as any studio shot, the picture, by Murray, is a picturesque but one-dimensional moment.

Jane Holtz

Learning my own alphabet

When I was a child in the 1950s in the city of Jullundur in northern Punjab, we grew up learning to despise ourselves. For several generations our language (Hindi), our dress, our metaphysics, the very moral and social fabric of our traditions, had been subjects of great embarrassment in our desperate climb to seek favor with the British Raj and reach for the 20th century.

In 1853, Karl Marx wrote: "England has broken down the entire framework of Indian society, without any symptoms of reconstruction yet appearing. Its mission is the annihilation of the old Asiatic society, and the laying of the material foundations of Western society in Asia."

None of these changes were more evident than in my family, a microcosm of fermenting confusion, painful assurance and dramatic individualism, that accurately reflected the upper-caste's dilemma in its contact with Western ideology.

The very first language I remember being taught — and remember, this was after Independence — was English. As to Hindi, the official national language; Sanskrit, our classical language; and Punjabi, the regional language, we were merely expected to acquire those organically, as part of the tedious misfortune of being born Indian.

Often as a child, I was unable to ask the servants for a glass of water, buy a balloon at a bazaar, demand an elephant ride or even inquire the hour of the day in any language they could understand. The sheer pride and hauteur expressed in our knowledge of English literature, music, philosophy and politics and in our scorn of all things native, crystallized rather than eroded caste boundaries.

Ironically, Westernization provided the Hindu and Muslim aristocracy with newer and more effective means of differentiation from the steady upward drift of lower castes. By gaining a monopoly on the ownership of Western technology and life-styles, we were able to exercise, most efficiently, our 2,000-year-old mission of maintaining a highly structured society of privilege and injustice.

Once more, Marx was wrong.

In later years, we were to look back with exceeding regret. I remember, for instance, coming home with a report card whose only tarnish were the bright red marks opposite Sanskrit and Hindi that read "Weak." "Poor." "Needs help." My father, otherwise very severe with school marks, chuckled to himself over our disgraceful grasp of one of the world's most ancient literary languages containing in the breadth of its syntax nearly five millennia of Indo-Aryan history.

Though I was quite relieved by my father's assessment and made it clear I had no desire to join the amateur ranks of the Hindu literary teachers thought otherwise.

When the school refused to graduate me until I rectified the situation, we condescended to hire a tutor.

The afternoon was fading when I first saw him. A noble figure draped in homespun white cotton and a Nehru cap, pedaling his bicycle with erect dignity, his intellectualism

involuntarily scrambled with bicycle bars.

He alighted, greeted me with a quick bow and a "namaste," but I could only stare at his feet, simple and bare. Suddenly I was overcome with embarrassment. How could this aging man stand there so unabashed, his culture so naked in the pale evening light; his thoughts so candidly Indian?

His alien presence mocked the Le Corbusier architecture of our house, its concrete and sandstone facade, and the suddenly insouciant English rose garden. Servants, moving about in the cool darkness indoors, peered from their polished faces at the peculiar, sturdy visitor.

Beneath his gaze, the superficiality of my world suddenly sagged. When at my invitation, he stepped forward to enter the house, the impregnable European world evaporated as swiftly and unexpectedly as it had appeared four hundred years before.

"Punditji," as we affectionately came to know him, had dismissed our synthetic civilization with a sorrowful shake of the head. When West met East, he explained (as I painfully gleaned meaning from his exquisite Sanskrit), the imposition of the former on the latter should be relegated to economics; never to art, culture or language.

We attempted to discuss this in our hourly lessons each day. If the economics of a society is altered, so, I argued, its means of production and consumption become inextricably linked with the technological power of a foreign nation; surely then its culture, too, must respond to this shifting order in some way.

Punditji disagreed. "It is thanks to those such as I that Indian civilization rebounded after independence to what even Nehruji calls, 'our glorious cultural renaissance.'"

It took me some years to understand that Nehru had been wrong, that our cultural consciousness is itself a derivative of our exposure to Western thought. We had no concept of history till the Europeans came along and "discovered" it for us. India was overwhelmingly an oral civilization, and historical consciousness was comprised of epics and myths; not "objective" facts or dates.

One day I went to Punditji's village. Under a large, cool neem tree, we sat peeling oranges and nibbling on sugar cane. From somewhere the hot smell of brown sugar cooking in earthen cauldrons came wafting through the cane fields. It was peaceful and we had nothing to say.

He sat gazing at a group of children in the distance who were playing on the still back of a sitting cow.

"You are a cultural hybrid of many nations," he said, at length, "yet you feel no shame. Your dress and your speech are foreign, though the blood that flows in you is as pure as the Ganga. The language of your intellect is born of the lands of Europe. But," he sighed, "the language of your emotions, I know well, is born of this." And he picked up the red lava sand in his fist, and it slowly trickled to the ground.

After a moment, I said, softly, "I understand."

Shalini Venturini

Arctic

This land is an anvil for the sun that molds its winters into one changeless face whose tender force

glints and glimmers timelously. The image glows . . . Its history chinks into shape like words beneath these fond, designing blows.

Godfrey John

The Monitor's religious article

A gift of seeds

Last spring a new friend offered me a gift of home-grown seeds for my garden. The offer, I realized, was much more than a few particles in an envelope. It was an expression of appreciation, an original way of saying thanks for our friendship. The gift brightened my garden with a lovely patch of color all summer.

As I thought about it then, I recalled a sentence by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, which revealed an even deeper significance to that gift. Here the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes, "The only intelligence or substance of a thought, a seed, or a flower is God, the creator of it." And later on the same page she says, "The seed within itself is the pure thought emanating from divine Mind."

By my thinking of each seed as representative of a spiritual idea that has its origin in God, divine Mind, a whole new dimension was added to my gardening — a spiritual one. In the variety of form, color, and beauty displayed in each flower bed were constant reminders of the infinite range of lovely and intelligent ideas that God is forever unfolding in His spiritual reflection, man.

Christian Science reveals the real and eternal identity of man as spiritual, not material. This identity, in its discerned and manifested form clearly here and now, is comprised of spiritual qualities emanating from the one divine Mind and expressed in the individual consciousness of man. This identity is neither defined nor confined by physical dimensions or limitations. It is found in infinite spiritual individuality, not in finite material personality.

Man can be likened to an unlimited packet of seeds, each seed a "pure thought emanating from divine Mind." Included among these thoughts are the perfect ideas of health and harmony, home and happiness, peace and purpose. Inherent in each seed, or thought, is all that is necessary for its full development and flowering.

Christ Jesus, in several of his parables, used the symbol of the seed to represent the Word of God and His spiritual ideas. In one of them he told of a sower who went out to plant his field. But some seed fell by the wayside and the fowls came and ate it. And the seed that fell on stony places soon withered in the heat. Some seed fell among thorns and was choked by them. "But," said Jesus, "other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

So there must be a proper preparation of the soil — human consciousness — if the seed — the Word of God — is to germinate and take root. We must keep our thought open and receptive to God's spiritual ideas as they develop in us and bear fruit. The "fowls" must be guarded against — such destructive thoughts as doubt, fear, jealousy, and hate, which rob us of our peace and joy. Patiently and persistently we must weed out of our consciousness the choking temptations of selfishness and sensuality, of materiality and

physicality. The gardener, whose blossoms bring beauty not only to his own yard but brighten the whole neighborhood, can leave nothing to chance. He knows that if he does his part faithfully the divine law of unfoldment and growth will assure him of his reward.

Loving and cherishing each pure thought from divine Mind, we will find within our own consciousness that gift of seeds which bears fruit in happy, healthful lives. Thus we will discover both our true identity and our noble destiny. Christ Jesus phrased it this way, "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

*Science and Health, p. 508; **See Matthew 13:3-8; † John 15:8.

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Glory ye in his holy name: let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord.

Psalms 106:3

OPINION AND...

Britain's economic crisis: the fault is political

By Robert Heller
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
The precipitate collapse of the pound sterling this year, from \$2.02 on New Year's Day to \$1.66 just 11 months later, does not mark the beginning of an economic crisis, but its end. It isn't a prognosis that the British economy requires, but a post mortem.

This unhappy truth has not been fully appreciated by the great majority of Britons, or by most foreigners. The latter still commonly ask what's going to happen to the United Kingdom's economy, as do its citizens, on the assumption that a powerful national revival is among the alternatives. The same assumption, needless to say, underlines every statement of government policy. But it simply isn't borne out by the facts.

The most ineluctable of these facts is that Britain has somehow succeeded in obtaining the worst of all economic worlds. The economy has arrived at the combination, previously thought impossible, of galloping inflation (around 13.5 percent at an annual rate), record unemployment (4.5 million), a large and persistent balance of payments deficit (£2 billion annual rate in the second quarter), massive government overspending (£11 billion estimated for this year), stagnant investment (a fifth down on 1970 in real terms) — and virtually no growth.

Output has been running no more than 3 percent above the level of six years ago. This sluggishness, and the allied rise in the numbers out of work, directly reflect the official moves to combat inflation, which include the latest rise in interest rates to an awesome minimum bank charge of 15 percent.

The alarming development so far, however, is that the adoption of deflationary policies, aided and abetted by wage and price controls, has proved ineffective in restoring the economy to balance.

The explanation lies mainly with some gratuitous and disastrous errors of economic management by the present government. But the origins of the great British disaster date back to 1970, when Labour was ousted by the Conservative Party of Edward Heath. They inherited a massive balance-of-payments surplus, created by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins, under the tight conditions of an International Monetary Fund loan.

The Tories, it turned out, didn't know what to do with this inheritance.

Between mid-1970 and early 1974 the money supply, measured on the M3 basis, rose by an unthinkable 270 percent. Months before the pay dispute with the miners escalated into a strike and the national three-day week, the Heath-Barber strategy was clearly heading straight for a major crash.

The nature of its failure, however, was obscured by the battle with the miners and the subsequent general election. The surface problem — getting everybody, including the min-

ers, back to work — was tackled by the new Labour government. The real problem was put off.

That true crisis had the same configuration as today's. But the newly elected Cabinet under Harold Wilson had many compelling reasons to continue putting off the evil day of tough economic decisions.

The correct policy was to raise taxes and cut spending, squeezing credit and rigorously controlling the money supply, until inflation had been brought under better control. Most other industrialized countries adopted these policies in order to accommodate the quadrupling of oil prices and to stem domestic price rises — and those countries paid the price of heavy unemployment.

But the British Government, with a wafer-thin majority in Parliament, needed to fight another election, and it wouldn't pay the price of an unpopular economic program.

Instead, under the public relations guise of a "social contract" with the unions, wage demands were given an unfettered run. Some groups of workers won raises of 30 percent or more. Meanwhile, the government pushed ahead to make good its election promises on public spending. In the summer of 1974, with the next election looming, the government even cut the value added tax from 10 percent to 6 percent.

This wholly unjustified reduction in indirect taxes was even exploited by phony claims of a cut in inflation to "only 8.4 percent, a year": the true rate shortly turned out to be three times as high.

In the same spirit, official spokesmen, before and after Labour's narrow victory in the second election, went on boasting that Britain had a far lower level of unemployment than, say, West Germany or the United States. This was only another way of saying that Britain had deflected less. In consequence, while other countries were heading back to payments balance, Britain was still running a heavy deficit which finally came home to roost in 1976.

The evil consequences were staved off until this year by the fact that initially oil money banked in Britain offset the huge deficits in the current balance of payments and in the government's spending.

Even when, in 1975, it became clear that accelerating inflation was not responding to treatment, the Labour politicians still would not contemplate an attack on public spending. The sacrosanct programs were part of their deal with the trades unions: so the latter now were asked to deliver their part of the bargain, a period of severe wage restraint.

The pursuit of a pay policy has been a constant chimera of British economic mismanagement since the war: a substitute for willingness to moderate demand in the public sector, or for tax increases sufficient to finance that demand.

The first awareness of impending catastrophe came when the government prepared its own future public spending plans. These showed that, thanks in large part to spiraling interest payments on the national debt, cutbacks were vital to stop in-

come tax rising from a minimum 35 percent to a minimum 40 percent rate.

But again, characteristically, the cuts in spending planned not for the current year, when they might be required, but for future years, when they might never happen. The actual size of the cuts, too, was governed by what the unions would tolerate: that amount in this emergency cuts tell short by £1 billion, higher employment taxes were slapped on industry.

It was all to no avail, anyway, because much of the money that had flooded in during 1974 had now flooded out again. All the borrowing which the government could make couldn't resist the tide. Altogether, the staggering sum of £1 billion had to be found to finance Britain's economic lag in the first half of 1976 alone.

Against this awe-inspiring background, the succession of tactical mistakes by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Denis Healey and the Bank of England were the inevitable result of men in an uncontrollable situation.

None of these errors has been more harmful than the government's deliberate use of devaluation as an economic weapon. The idea was that, as the pound floated down, exports would be given a boost by the newly competitive prices, while imports would be curbed by higher prices.

The reality was that essential raw materials simply more; the same volume of exports earned less foreign exchange; domestic inflation was encouraged; foreigners, at the hint, steered clear of sterling — or rushed out of it in the latest crisis.

The above analysis of the crash says nothing of the basic components of the English woe: low productivity, strikes, dereliction, tea breaks, Rade under the bed, bad management, etc. Even if Britain, in such respects, had been a match for West Germany or Japan, the impact of large-scale economic mismanagement must have been much the same. The past decade's attempts to improve the detail of the economy — many of them surprisingly successful — have been lost in the failure of the big picture.

That being so, the crisis is not fundamentally economic or political. This underlying truth could well come out of the open if, as expected, the IMF demands, as the condition of a new loan which Britain has requested, even greater stringency than proved so effective seven years ago. The government's left-wing critics, and its union allies, will then face the need of remedies like the harsh new intensification of the squeeze or bringing down Labour and letting the Tories in. Either way, Britain looks certain to undergo renewed strain. This has been Britain's economic Donkirk. At the time the troops didn't get off the beaches.

Robert Heller, one of Britain's top economics writers, is editor of *Management Today*.

Britain crisis: a defense of Labour's economic policy

By John S. Flemming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, England
The current economic problems in Britain are of three distinct but interrelated types.

First, the inflation rate, recently in the high 20s, now is in the low teens. It is as likely to rise as fall in the near future.

The second problem is the balance of payments deficit, reflecting successive governments' refusal to cut living standards in the face of the deterioration in Britain's terms of trade in 1973-74. The 25 percent rise of the price of imports (notably oil and other commodities) relative to those exported has reduced consumable national income by about 5 percent. However, given an underlying growth trend of 2½ percent per annum and the prospect of North Sea oil together with the low real cost of borrowing abroad (dollar interest rates were than barely, if at all, higher than the rate of dollar inflation), a strategy of running a deficit was not necessarily mistaken.

Third, and currently most troublesome, is the disturbing crisis of the plunging pound. This crisis reflects the loss of confidence on the part of sterling holders, largely overseas, in the government's ability to manage the first two problems. The fall in the pound aggravates the inflation problem, as rising prices for traded goods percolate through the economy, ultimately raising all prices. It also aggravates the balance of payments problem in the short run to the extent that British exporters still sell at prices fixed in pounds while import bills are fixed in harder currencies, though this effect is probably rather small.

Although the Labour government's record in dealing with the structural problems it inherited is pretty dismal, it is not clear that this alone would have triggered off the sterling crisis. It is hard to believe that foreign holders have not been influenced by doubts about the political stability of Britain. The present political situation is clearly unstable in that the Labour government is no longer supported by the Labour Party organization, relying on the trades unions instead. The government probably commands the support of Labour voters, but it is difficult for it to utilize that support.

An election would probably produce a weak Conservative government and give the Labour Party an opportunity to dump

its more responsible leaders or at least saddle them with impossible commitments. If a Conservative government found itself in confrontation with the trades unions, which is not inevitable but widely anticipated, anything might happen. Coalition is ruled out largely, but not entirely, as a result of Ramsey MacDonald's place in Labour mythology. To justify his rejection of coalition, Prime Minister James Callaghan exaggerates the incompatibility of the Conservatives and the trades unions.

On this analysis there are two questions to answer: Would the government have got the better of its problems in the end if it had not been blown off course by the sterling crisis? And what measures can the government now take to deal with the problems as aggravated by the crisis?

The government's strategy has had three elements:
• The previously mentioned plan to borrow abroad to maintain living standards (a commitment enshrined in its social contract with the Trades Union Congress);

• The reluctant adoption of a 12 percent money supply target which should prevent inflation accelerating even if the economy does not grow and should imply a deceleration of inflation if the economy were to grow at the planned 4 percent per annum in real terms. The reduction of inflation should be assisted by the high level of unemployment, currently about 6 percent as against a postwar norm of 2 percent, and the reduction of unemployment would provide the input for the real growth of national output. This growth would be in response to the demand for exports which would be competitive enough at an exchange rate in the region of \$1.75 to the pound and a recovery of industrial investment;

• As these elements in demand increased it was planned that public expenditure should be restrained.

On this account the government's strategy looks sensible, moderate and gradualist even without the almost official regard as its centerpiece, the social contract with the trades unions and their collaboration in an incomes policy. Unfortunately this is the weak point in the whole structure. As a result of the social contract, 6 percent is probably the current ceiling for unemployment in Britain. It has been raised from 2 percent by three measures all enshrined in the social contract: very generous unemployment compensation (almost doubled by Labour in 1966), the implications of maintained real wages for the profitability of employers when export prices

fall relative to import prices, and the operation of successive incomes policies biased toward low-income groups which have had consequences similar to the introduction of a minimum wage law (from which Britain is formally still free) at a level 25 percent higher than the previous minimum.

Thus the official hopes of rapid real growth were never well founded, and without that the official money supply policy can't fall in inflation rates. Indeed, if the exchange rate remains at its current low level, inflation is bound to rise over the next few months (as higher import and export prices filter through the economy), an effect which would be aggravated if the European Community were to stop subsidizing British imports through the 40 percent overvaluation of the "common tariff." For the term of the current pay agreement with the trades unions, price increases should not raise money wages.

Falling real wages as a result of devaluation, however, strain that agreement to, if not beyond, its breaking point.

Although inflation is still well above 10 percent and, as indicated above, is unlikely to fall to that level for some time, there is still great confusion about real and nominal interest rates. The current real discount rate at 15 percent barely exceeds the inflation rate, and bank and other deposit holders get much less (and what they do get is heavily taxed). Yet 15 percent interest rates are widely regarded as outlandish and the corresponding profit rate as extortionate. Thus, either way, firms are discouraged from investing.

High interest rates and raised unemployment could alternatively be brought about by a tighter monetary policy and reduced government expenditure or increased taxation. Such a policy might also restore confidence in sterling and restore the exchange rate. By doing so it would remove a major source of the imminent acceleration of inflation.

However the adoption of such painful policies by the Labour government could only happen at the dictation of the International Monetary Fund — that is, under threat of an imminent collapse in the exchange rate.

The other possible alternative — the reversal of the measures which have raised the equilibrium level of unemployment — is equally difficult for the government to undertake.

Professor John S. Flemming is an economist with Nuffield College, Oxford.

COMMENTARY

Independence for Ulster: straws in the wind

By Francis Kenny

London
The kite of an Independent Ulster is being flown in the troubled skies of Northern Ireland. It is a serious proposition, or just another playing for men who won't grow up?

The immediate cause of current speculation was a weekend get-together of about 60 interested people at the Corrymeela Community. This is an ecumenical reconciliation center standing on the windswept North Antrim coast, not far from the Giant's Causeway, some 60 miles from Belfast.

The Community operates a series of mixed-religion work camps, holidays and discussions. It was started in 1964 by a group of Queen's University students, most of them Presbyterians, who had been impressed by the examples of love in Scotland, Tibet in France and similar centers. Today the main barn-like building and its satellite are accommodated up to 150 people. Among them have been the families of interned IRA men, the widows of assassination victims, people on the run from killer squads.

The director of the Community, Ray Davey, is himself a Presbyterian; but he maintains a careful detachment from the churches.

The so-called "Independence weekend" was rather less than the press made it out to be.

There was no question of any meeting of delegations from Loyalists and Republicans. It was wishful thinking on the part of a weary Fleet Street that made it appear so. Nevertheless the appearance — or more accurately reappearance — of the independence idea in this particular company does deserve attention.

For among those present were three of the most effective men on the Protestant side: Glen Barr, whose Ulster workers' strike killed the old power-sharing idea stone dead, and Andy McCann and John McKeague of the Ulster Loyalist Central Coordinating Committee which oversees the most dangerous of the paramilitary organizations. Men like these do not lightly engage in political theorizing.

Even though Corrymeela has something of a reputation for inspiring worthy but unrealistic dreams, the fact that such men attended shows they were looking for something in this particular direction.

In fact Mr. Barr and some of the parliamentary Unionists like the impressive Mr. John Taylor have been talking about possible independence, on and off, for three or four years past. Originally they saw it as a kind of UDI, Rhodesian style, to be resorted to if London tried to impose power-sharing upon the Protestant majority. They held their hands

when the Constituent Assembly was set up and there was some possibility that the devolution being planned for Scotland and Wales might be extended to Northern Ireland.

Now that neither hope has borne fruit, they are looking at independence again. This time, they hope, England might be only too glad to grant it by negotiation.

A Queen's University economist, John Simpson, has obliged by doing some arithmetic that seeks to show that Northern Ireland is not quite as dependent upon the London subsidy as is usually supposed. Britain, it is argued, would not in any case cut Ulster off without a penny; and there might be money from the European Community, as well. All this encourages other participants in the discussion to speak of an Ulster consciousness taking the place of the old sectarian jealousies.

There do not seem to have been many opponents of the idea, which is perhaps not surprising in a heavily Protestant company. It is true that in ancient history (as the legend of Cuchulainn, the Hound of Ulster shows), the province has a tradition of standing alone against the south. But what Catholic Unionists remember today is not Cuchulainn but Carson, and his threat of seceding independence by force if Ireland were not partitioned. To Catholics,

independence sounds like a method of ensuring Protestant ascendancy. The old Stormont regime might have been just a foretaste.

So there were no spokesmen for the Provisional IRA at Corrymeela. Indeed, the IRA could hardly afford to bargain away its demand for a united Ireland — even if it may not have wondered quickly whether an independent Ulster might not be easier to pick off than one affiliated to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, an Ulster without British troops — something the IRA professes to desire — might be all too open to seizure by Protestant coup d'état. Unless the old dream of a united Protestant and Catholic working class can be made to come true, independence seems far too vulnerable to the men of violence on both sides.

And yet one keeps coming back to it, if only because nothing else seems to work, and most of the alternatives come back sooner or later to some form of independence. Immediate absorption into the Republic is something even Dublin does not want. The situation as it is cannot endure indefinitely. Perhaps a condominium of Britain and the Republic over a self-governing, largely independent Ulster will have to be the outcome. "The best of both worlds" is always an attractive slogan.

Behind Brazil's boom

By Walter C. Clemens Jr.

Because Brazil is the biggest country in Latin America, any problem there diminishes the whole continent and hemisphere. The prognosis, after a visit there, is that these problems — social, political, economic, and ecological — are growing more severe. They can be illustrated by a series of questions.

• Is Brazil a dictatorship? Yes, but the regime's scope is limited and the press criticizes not only its foreign policy decisions but also the high living of Brasília's New Class.

• Is Brazil an enlightened despotism? Many generals and civilian technocrats attend a one-year course at the Escola Superior de Guerra in Rio to plan the nation's strategy. But the school operates to implement dogma — not to think out appropriate solutions. One dogma: "We need the most capital-intensive technology to compete on world markets." Suggestions that "intermediate technology" might be more cost effective while preserving the envi-

ronment and creating jobs get no bearing.

Thinking big sometimes gets in the way of progress. A Brazilian agribusiness tried to clear a forest by upending the trees with gigantic bulldozers, an expensive and almost futile effort. A U.S. firm recommended hiring as many as 100,000 men to use chain saws. The work was done quickly, creating more employment and producing profits through sale of the lumber.

Technological fetishism has led Brazil to buy a complete nuclear fuel cycle from West Germany (untested even there), wasting valuable funds while less than one-tenth of the country's water power has been harnessed.

Enlightenment is more difficult because universities have been gutted of their best social scientists and many other scholars have fled. Even when the regime accepts a technical solution proposed by a university specialist, it may do so without ever consulting or thanking him.

• Is Brazil a successful model for developing countries? Yes, for it seems that GNP does not measure the quality of life. Brazil's economy has grown by rates of 5 to 10 percent in recent decades, but more than half the population remains hungry and nearly illiterate. Urban workers are worse off due to inflation than they were ten to fifteen years ago. There is very little "trickle down" effect from such growth. Its main beneficiaries are the upper-middle and upper classes, whose numbers have only slightly expanded.

Brazil's cities, meanwhile, have become clouds of industrial and auto pollution.

• Is Brazil an ethnic paradise? No, color consciousness remains strong. Whites followed by mulattoes hold the cleaner jobs. Blacks still try to "purify" their race by mixing with lights.

• Is the junta, whatever its problems, a bastion of anti-communism and a friend of the United States?

Apart from its immediate recognition of the MPLA in Angola and frequent votes with the third world at the United Nations, the Brazilian government is stoutly pro-U.S. Privately, the Foreign Ministry endorses U.S.-Soviet détente, though doubts are raised publicly about caving in to Moscow.

The junta justified its repression by anti-communist slogans, but failure to improve the lot of Brazil's masses could provoke more coups and, some day, a social revolution.

Brazil's policies on nuclear power and its opposition to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty could help provoke a hemisphere arms race with Argentina.

Dr. Clemens is a fellow at the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.

Readers write

Taking issue on Thailand, Transkei and Ulster's peace-movement

The recent article in the Monitor by Ambassador Charles Yost about Thailand shows some significant shortcomings and a lack of information on the present political situation.

The recent military coup was not simply a move against "brutalized" students and others who speak "on behalf of the people" as stated by Ambassador Yost. The Thai students are split into many factions, some of which have become politically polarized. In the October 6 coup, many rightist students joined with the police and military leaders in aiding the suppression of leftist students. The leftist students who have been very vocal do not represent the Thai people in any significant way; they are mostly from upper class and privileged families. The right-wing students are mostly from vocational schools and lower income families.

Perhaps most important, Thailand is not about to become "another domino" as Ambassador Yost suggests. Communism is not a serious threat at the present time. And really a serious threat at the present time. The Thai government must find its own methods of meeting the needs of the Thai people, something it can probably do better without the well-intentioned but poorly conceived advice of some Americans.

However the adoption of such painful policies by the Labour government could only happen at the dictation of the International Monetary Fund — that is, under threat of an imminent collapse in the exchange rate.

The other possible alternative — the reversal of the measures which have raised the equilibrium level of unemployment — is equally difficult for the government to undertake.

Professor John S. Flemming is an economist with Nuffield College, Oxford.

Blundering on Transkei

Ilugo de Villiers' letter on "Transkei: pro and con," points to the myopic and sometimes deliberately parochial attitude of the South African Government. His example of French citi-

zens in Ivory Coast today is a clear example of this. It disturbs me to observe that the role of France in colonial Africa, a role that has never been played by Transkeians in the Republic of South Africa.

It is obvious that the granting of pseudo independence to Transkeians is another clever way of crippling the freedom of black South Africans fighting for equality of opportunities.

Prime Minister Vorster's recent interview exposed to the world the genuine intentions of the South African Government. "Black majority rule in South Africa is possible," he said, "but only within the homelands such as Zululand, Transkei, etc." He topped it off by saying that if they wanted independence tomorrow, it was all theirs. What a concession!

What value is such cosmetic independence, if the only way it could survive is by going cap in hand to Pretoria in order to exist? Let it be known that this, like many others, remains one of South Africa's worst diplomatic blunders.

Carbondale, B.

Justifying IRA

The "rescue women," Ms. Corrigan and Ms. Williams, came to the United States to continue and expand their ambitious design for alleviating the pain that Ireland is still in. They came, so they said, to stop the flow of weapons from the U.S. to Ireland where they are used, we are led to believe, by various groups to demolish one another with no apparent concern for peace.

Thomas Kuepfer

Telling it for England

In the November 15 International Edition of the Monitor, you printed an article by me on the state of Britain. There was a typographical error in the title, which should have read: "Telling it for England," not "Telling it to England."

T.B. Miller

Paying Rhodesians

It is such a sad thing that some citizens of America should wish to destroy the peace and tranquility of Rhodesia to fulfill their own money bags. And now, when all else has failed, they have made a golden calf to give to the whites of Rhodesia in the hope that it might be pagan enough to worship it. It comes in the form of money payments to the whites if they remain in their homeland under black rule even though it has proved a dismal failure of government in the states north and east of us.

South Africa has been brought to its knees by these money gettars in the U.S. and has strangled Rhodesia into submission because of it. Now we pray that our friends and enemies will wake up in time to stop further trouble in their own lands as well as in Rhodesia.

There is no race war in Rhodesia but a war against thugs and murderers who kill only the defenseless and run from our forces. They are trained by Russia and its supporters, then harbored in Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, and Tanzania, to all of whom British gives financial aid.

Bulawayo, Rhodesia

K. L. Harmer

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.